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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The Federal disgrace at Holly Springs is the leading and most saddening feature of this morning's news. The benediction Sancho Panza invoked for "the man who invented sleep," must be largely offset by the evils the invention may entail to an army in an enemy's country.

Matters in Western Kentucky have a squally look. Columbus seems indeed menaced by a considerable land force of the rebels which is bringing the war back to within twenty miles of Cairo. Joined to this, Jeff. Thompson is reported moving on New Madrid. The rebels are also active throughout Central Kentucky, and, in short, are introducing between Grant and Rosecrans, and their sources of supply, no very pleasant aspect of affairs for loyal men to contemplate. Will the present gloom be relieved by a victory in the front of our advance? We trust so, and the hope of the people waits for it. Gen. Sherman's expedition is about to move from Helena southward.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, just returned from their investigation of the late battle at Fredericksburg and events immediately preceding it. An abstract of their report is given in another column, containing the sworn statements of Gen. Burnside and several of his commanders. After this, it can scarcely be doubted whether Gen. Burnside acted by his own judgment or otherwise. We give also in this same connection, in this issue, a graphic account of the fight, as viewed through rebel eyes, and a defense of Gen. Burnside's strategy from a Philadelphia paper.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

In accordance with the customs of the craft, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning, our employes enjoying their Holiday with the rest of mankind. A merry Christmas to the homes THE TRIBUNE visits. We say to the homes, for we are aware that the phrase would fall like mockery on the ears of grave elders bowed with the shadow and reality of great public calamities. No day may come to them unblessed by a restored Union, and peace brought back by victory over its enemies. But the ... paper visits will be merry with the ... of the little folks, whom the ... of public evils, thank God, does not reach to disturb their ... Time enough for them to look ... when, for them, coming years bring ... in their train. To-day they are happy over the mission and goodly ... Santa Claus, and the memory of war and Fredericksburg will well be banished even among anxious ... reflecting the glow of childish glee ... day and its blessings.

AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

... an important post in the heart of the enemy's country. It has been won by hard and slow marches. It has been the base of operations further on. ... Government stores to the ... half a million dollars for the use of the army in front of it. Cotton buyers ... the presence of a large Federal force have accumulated there large ... of the flocculent staple. This ... Holly Springs, Mississippi. Given adequate force to guard it. And ... premises, who can with any ... emotion short of the extremest ... and rage, read the shameful ... stated in our dispatches in another column? The rebels get into the town at night, and find two thousand ... sleeping, and meanly take an ... of them. Worse than that, they did not come into town by ... roads, but "across lots" ... useless a carefully posted system of pickets, who were watching the ... never dreaming that the rebels ... any other route. The unhappy ... find themselves cut off from the ... with a vengeance, for the main ... gobbled up, with the exception of ... hatless, shoeless, flying night riders ... away in full Georgia costume, on ...

... the rebels did, may be imagined. ... dispatches tell the whole painful story. ... paroled the easily won prisoners, ... sacked, pillaged, destroyed, and then ... that a Federal force was approaching, ... down in the Public Square, of ... and went to sleep, allowing themselves to be surprised in turn? No, they ... to find another sleepy Federal ... and will do it unless a change ... in our conduct of this war. The ... being filled with a disgracefully ... of paroled men, while Southern ... is against us by some thousands ... dancing, with a rapidity of which ... Holly Springs are the measures. ... subject is one upon which we can ... command patience and calmness.

We doubt if our feeling be not the ... one among loyal men. The disaster at Fredericksburg befell an army in ... and nobly fought field. Their ... devotion lends a glow to their ... but there is no such redeeming ... in the spectacle of a sleepy ... of frightened men turning out at ... to run to and fro, fire a few chance ... into the air and then surrender. ... would be less aggravating were ... of a series, which it is not. Will ... last? Is our Government nearly ... begin that sharp retribution on ... incapacity and neglect, which has ... of the best props to the rebel ... No influences have held ... their officers in place an hour ... offense reached headquarters. ... of Generals retired under censure ... promptness of these penalties, ... influence pervades their whole ... down to the lowest barefooted conscript. ... have no such discipline, but ... leniencies have leached down ... the whole mass, from the highest ... grades. It is time that this ... The death penalty should be ... our army as sure to follow ... its military crimes. There should ... this mistaken clemency, like ... has filled the North with deserters and ... paroled men. Every ... affairs like this of ... Springs should end with making ... as memorable as his and ... Let him be found ... We ... and the war ... these disgraces be not ... that shall strike at ... the evil.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A Graphic Rebel Account.

[Special Correspondence of Richmond Enquirer.]

BATTLE FIELD, Dec. 13, 1862.

This morning the sun struggled up through the obscuring mists which overhung the landscape, but his rays were for an hour or two intercepted by some ashen clouds slowly drifting overhead. Everything was still as on any mild December morning. Scarcely a breath of air wafted the falling leaves or stirred the fringes of the pine. The fog and smoke thoroughly mingled through the night, and shrouded hill and plain in a grayish, dim cloud.

As this began to rise, about eight o'clock, the roar of the enemy's artillery woke the stillness of the scene, and signaled the coming great battle. Hastening to the front I obtained a view of the battle field.

Nothing but pale clouds of smoke struggling up through the undergrowth and forests on the hills to the right indicate the presence of our forces.

THE BATTLE.

Now the fog has lifted, revealing the dark and heavy columns of the enemy moving down the opposite bank of the river. Far down, near the lower part of the valley, they are seen debouching. Whole fields are gleaming with bayonets. They continue to pour out upon the plain in a stream which seems to come from an inexhaustible fountain. The meadows are black with them, tens of thousands in solid columns. We can only vaguely conjecture at this distance the number. Old soldiers think there are 60,000. Where are our men? A solitary battery of four guns, commanded by Captain Carter Braxton, is to be seen on the plain. The fire from the enemy's battery of twenty-two guns opens upon it, but it makes no reply. Other batteries direct their shots towards it; but it has evidently made up its mind not to be hurried.

The enemy, now formed in three heavy columns, advances to attack our right; on they go at double quick towards the woods, making the earth shake under their tread, with colors flying and arms glistening in the sunlight. Where are our men? A long sheet of flame from the skirt of woods at the foot of the hills, a cloud of smoke, a roar and rattle of musketry, tell their whereabouts. The advanced column halts, delivers a hasty fire. A continuous stream of fugitives from the front scour across the fields rearwards; some are halted and formed in squads, but can never be forced again to go to the front, except at the point of the bayonet. The smoke now mostly shuts the combatants from the view of the distant spectator. There is breaking of ranks among the enemy, rallying and rerallying, but of no avail. They cannot stand the murderous fire. They give it up as a bad job. Meanwhile the battery in the field (Braxton's) has opened after long endurances, and at the right moment makes its mark. The coolness and precision with which it is handled wins the admiration of all observers. The manner of its action will be noticed hereafter in complimentary terms, in official reports. Other batteries did their work nobly, but they, with other particulars of the engagement on the right, must be noticed where each can have justice done in an extended account.

THE STORMING OF THE HILL.

The Yankees commenced the storming of the hill at half-past eleven o'clock a. m., with six brigades, and were repulsed four times, with immense slaughter. They were mowed down by hundreds. Two hundred and fifty bodies were counted on a space occupied by only one regiment. The firing was kept up incessantly until 3 o'clock. Col. Walton's battery held the heights, pouring a murderous fire into the advancing columns. The batteries on the various hills nobly assisted the battery on the hights, keeping up a continual stream of fire, each volley thinning the ranks of the enemy in a terrible manner.

The battery of Capt. Miles C. Macon, of Richmond, covered itself with glory. The fire was opened on the storming regiments by this battery. The railroad gap at one time was filled with Yankees, when a well directed shot from the battery exploded in the midst, killing about fifty of the hirelings. Captain Macon's battery was hotly engaged on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and won the admiration of all the commanding officers by the coolness and precision exhibited by the men in handling their guns. Astonishing to say, not a man of this company was killed or wounded.

One rifle piece of Capt. Ewbank's battery, near the centre, has been engaged. On Saturday afternoon it played upon the Yankee brigade driven by Hill's men from the woods in front of Bernard's. This portion of the battery has been under a heavy fire for three days past, but has fortunately suffered no loss. The remainder of Capt. Ewbank's guns are so disposed that they will perform efficient service when called upon, in which event we expect to chronicle a brilliant achievement on the part of this gallant command.

Late in the afternoon comes the magnificent charge of a regiment of Hood's division across the plain, routing of a brigade from the line of the railroad, and while under the concentrated fire of a battalion of artillery, driving the enemy from the skirt of woods before mentioned, capturing forty-one prisoners, representing six regiments, and on the whole covering themselves with ineffaceable glory.

THE EXTENT OF OUR VICTORY.

As the mist rises from the fight, and the clouds clear away from the battle, the extent of our victory, and the Yankee defeat, begins to show itself. Intelligent citizens of Fredericksburg say that the Yankees admit a great defeat, and a loss during the whole engagement, beginning at the passage of the river, and ending with Saturday's great fight, of 15,000. It is also said, upon what I regard as trustworthy authority, that the Yankee officers were anxious to renew the fight on Sunday, but that the men were demoralized and could not be gotten up to the mark. Some of their prisoners, likewise, confirm the report that bayonets and sharpshooters were used in forcing up the men to the terrible work of Saturday; and they further say that they were threatened with the fire of their own batteries should they falter. I think it cannot be questioned that whisky rations were freely supplied the Yankees previous to going into action. But all this was to no purpose. The Yankees had essayed a task which no army ever marshaled or that ever will be organized, could have accomplished. To have driven our men from their position and to have taken it, was a work compared with which the storming of Gibraltar would be as child's play. To appreciate the strength of our position it must be seen. Suffice it to say, that we had "Stonewalls" at both ends of the line—Jackson on the right and the stone fence on the left, at Fredericksburg. No other man than Burnside would have attempted so difficult or so foolhardy an adventure.

Truly may it be said that the Yankees slain in battle have been "butchered to make a Lincoln holiday." They have failed here most most signally. They may try the Port Royal route; if they do they will find the same character of obstacles there as here; the same advantages to our side, of brave spirits to oppose them, and choice positions in which our men can arrange to dispute their march. The results ... glorious. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, as ... as the gallant men under their commands, deserve our never ceasing thanks.

THE YANKEE WOUNDED.

At the summit, to-day, ranged side by side with our men, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care and enjoying like kind treatment with our unfortunate defenders. Surely any one but men dead to honor and lost to all principle and sentiment would appreciate this. But upon a Yankee such acts of kindness make no impression. Indeed, it is a shining light in the darkness, a bright page in our history, that we can hereafter proudly point to as illustrating our character, tone and Christianity. That when our people were driven from their homes, which were shelled over their heads, and their abandoned property was destroyed amid wild riot and unjustifiable license, they who were the victims of their injustice, could forget their wrongs and injuries, and bear the cup of cold water and the wine of nourishment to their enemies.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wanton destruction of property in town can neither be imagined nor described. Had so many demons from perdition been unchained and commissioned to wreak vengeance, the ill-fated city could not have fared worse. All that was edible has been devoured by the hungry Yankees, whilst clothing has been stolen from almost every house, the furniture recklessly destroyed or thrown into the streets, beds ripped open, pictures disfigured and destroyed, pianos ruthlessly robbed of the keys. Indeed, every conceivably injury that devilish malice or thieving lust could invent, was resorted to during the memorable four days of the last occupation—a time which will never be effaced from the memories of the gallant few who stuck it out. The Baptist church has been nearly riddled by shells, while all the pews have been torn out to make room for sick, who were spread upon the pew cushions. The same condition of things are visible in the basement of the Episcopal church; our informant did not visit the main body of the edifice. The orphan asylum, Dr. Scott's, F. Slaughter's and S. S. Howison's houses were used as hospitals. In all, some twenty houses have been destroyed, and the loss of property of one kind and another cannot fall much short of $350,000.

Brompton, the elegant mansion of John L. Marye, was well nigh destroyed. There are some fifty cannon ball holes through the parlor alone.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson, whom many almost believe leads a charmed life, had a very narrow escape. He was watching the battle, and standing at the time near an oak tree, when a bullet struck no more than two inches above his head. The old hero continued his observations unmoved by the incident.

MORE PRISONERS.

There were some eighty-five prisoners captured on the outskirts of the town yesterday morning, and some twenty more were found asleep and concealed in private residences late in the day. When brought out they looked like so many sheep-killing "dogs" caught in the act of ...

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE FREDERICKSBURG AFFAIR.

Abstract of the Depositions of Burnside, Halleck, Sumner, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, embraces the depositions of Generals Burnside, Sumner, Franklin, Hooker, Woodbury, Haupt, Halleck and Meigs. The Committee report the testimony without comment.

ABSTRACT OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPOSITION.

Gen. Burnside said, when after the battle of Antietam McClellan decided to cross the Potomac, I said, that in my opinion, he would never be able to take the army on that route beyond the Rappahannock, unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side. That if he proposed to go to Richmond by land he would have to go to Fredericksburg, and in that he partially agreed with me.

On the 6th of November, after this conversation, McClellan gave an order to Capt. Drum, Chief of Engineers, to have all the pontoon bridges at Berlin and in that neighborhood, that could be spared, taken up and sent down to Washington, with a view of getting them down to this town in case he decided to go by way of Fredericksburg.

The letter conveying that order was written on the 6th of November, but, as I understand, was not received until the 12th of November.

Gen. Burnside speaks of the surprise with which he received the President's order to take command of the army of the Potomac, and that he had repeatedly expressed the opinion he (Burnside) was not competent to command so large an army, and that McClellan was the fittest person.

He then says: Halleck came to see me Nov. 4th. On the 9th I made out a plan of operations in accordance with Halleck's order, and sent it to Washington.

Gen. Burnside then gives a detailed account of this plan, and speaks of the disastrous delay in receiving pontoons, and says: On the 15th he started a column to Fredericksburg, not knowing of the delay. The pontoons did not, however, start till the 19th, and that day it commenced raining, which delayed them so much and the roads became so bad that when they got to Dumfries, they floated the pontoons off the wagons, sent to Washington for a steamer and carried them to Aquia Creek, sending the wagons around by land. The pontoons did not get there until the 22d or 23d of November.

After the first delay in starting the pontoons, I think they were sent as quickly as they could have been, and the supplies and quartermaster's stores have always been in as great abundance as we have expected, for after the 19th of November the weather and roads were particularly bad.

After reaching Fredericksburg, I saw at once there was no crossing the Rappahannock with the army at that time.

Q.—Since you have assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made according to your own judgment? or have some of them been directed by the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, or the President of the United States?

A.—*They have all been made in accordance with my own judgment.* In some cases I have submitted my views, which have been approved.

Q.—Who did you understand was responsible for the forwarding of the pontoons to Falmouth?

A.—I understand that Gen. Halleck was to give the necessary orders, and then the officers who should receive the orders were only responsible for the pontoons coming here.

I could have carried out that part of the plan through officers of my own, but having just taken command of an army with which I was but slightly acquainted, it was evident that it was as much as I could attend to, with the assistance of all my officers, to change its position from Warrenton to Fredericksburg; and I felt, indeed I expected, that all the parts of the plan which were to be executed in Washington would be attended to by the officers at that place under the direction of the different departments to which those parts of my plan appertained.

Q.—Did you or not understand that you were to be responsible for seeing that these orders were to be carried out?

A.—I did not; I never imagined for a moment that I had to carry out anything that was required to be done at Washington; Gen. Meigs told me distinctly, several days ago, in Washington, that he never saw my plan of operations until I showed it to them on that day.

Q.—Do I understand you to say in your statement that you expected General Franklin to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge, in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry the fortifications?

A.—I did expect him to carry that point, which being done, would have placed our forces in the rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces in the ridge to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried.

Q.—To what do you attribute the failure to accomplish that?

A.—To the great strength of the position, and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there. I expected that the bridges would be built in two or three hours after they were unloaded, which was about daylight. Instead of that those on the right were not built until three o'clock in the afternoon, and I had only the means of getting across one division over the bridge on the right.

General Franklin's bridges were built about noon, and were held by our troops on the opposite bank. This gave the enemy time to accumulate their forces, which were stretched along the river from Port Royal up to the battlefield, before I was able to order the attack.

There had been a great deal of division of opinion among the corps commanders as to the place of crossing, but after all the discussion upon the subject, the decision to cross over here was well received and understood by all of them.

Q.—What was the conduct of officers and men during the attack?

A.—With the exception of a single regiment it was excellent.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to the force of the enemy?

A.—It is estimated at all the way from 100,000 to 200,000. I think it was less than 100,000. I would add here that although at the time we ordered the column of attack to be formed on the morning after the battle, I thought the enemy's works could be carried and adhered to that opinion during that day. I afterwards became convinced that that could not have been done, owing to the great strength of the enemy, the time given them for reinforcing, and the belief also of our officers that it could not be done.

I accordingly telegraphed to the President of the United States, at Washington, that I withdrew our army because I felt the enemy's position could not be carried.

Gen. Burnside's testimony here closed.

It commenced raining and the river began to rise; I did not know how much it might rise; there were no means of crossing except going up to the fords, and it would be impossible to do that, because of inability to supply the troops after they should have crossed; General Sumner arrived here with his troops in advance. He sent to me asking me if he should cross the river; I did not think it advisable that he should at that time.

It was first decided to cross at Skinner's Neck, about twelve miles below here, but our demonstration was simply for the purpose of drawing there as large a force of the enemy as possible. I then decided to cross here, because in the first place I felt satisfied that they did not expect us to cross here but below. In the next place I felt satisfied that this was the place to fight the most decisive battle, because if we could divide their forces by piercing their lines at one or two points, separating their left from their right, then a vigorous attack with the whole army would succeed in breaking their army to pieces.

Two attacks were made and we were repulsed, still holding a portion of the ground we had fought upon, but not our extreme advance.

That night I went over the field on our right; and in fact I was with the officers and men till nearly daylight; I found the feeling against an attack.

I hastened to my headquarters, and after a conversation with Sumner told him I wanted him to order the ninth army corps, which I originally commanded, to form the next morning a column of attack by regiments; it consisted of some eighteen old regiments and some new ones, and desired the column to make a direct attack upon the enemy's works.

I thought that these regiments by running quickly up after each other would be able to carry the stone wall and batteries in front, forcing the enemy on their next line, and by going in with them they would not be able to fire upon us to any great extent.

I left Sumner with that understanding and directed him to give the order; the order was given and the order of attack was formed; ... to have started, Sumner came to me and said; "I hope you will desist from this attack; I do not know of any general officer who approves of it, and I think it will prove disastrous to the army." Advice of that kind from Sumner, who has always been in favor of our advance whenever it was possible, caused me to hesitate; I kept the column of attack formed and sent over for the division and corps commanders, and consulted with them.

They unanimously voted against the attack. I then went over to see the other officers of the command on the other side, and found that the same opinion prevailed among them. I then sent for Gen. Franklin, who was on the left, and he was of the same opinion. This caused me to decide that I ought not to make the attack I had contemplated; and besides, the President had told me not to be in haste in making this attack; that he would give me all the support he could, but he did not want the army of the Potomac destroyed.

I felt that I could not take the responsibility of ordering the attack, notwithstanding my own belief at the time that the works of the enemy could be carried.

While on his way here, Hooker, on the morning of the 20th November, wrote me a note, which I received on the 21st, in which he suggested that he would cross his force over the Rappahannock at the ford nearest the town, Richard's Ford, and move rapidly down to Saxton's Station, and take possession there. He stated that he had three days' provisions, and that he could meet any force of the enemy in front of him.

I replied that I was always very glad to take the advice of my general officers, and should be loth to move without consulting them; but I could not approve of the move he had suggested, because in the first place he would have to march some thirty-six miles to Saxton's Station.

It was raining and he would have to ford two rivers which might rise and cut him off from the main body of the command, and as I had no means of crossing at Fredericksburg I would be prevented from sending him supplies and assistance, and although he might reach Saxton's Station and not meet any force of the enemy at that time, yet it would be a very hazardous movement to throw a column like that beyond the reach of its proper support.

Gen. Hooker thanked me and said he made it as a suggestion, and the weather, as it was raining, rendered it, of course, impossible to make the movement.

Q.—What reason do you assign for the failure of your attack?

A.—It was found impossible to get the men up to the works—the enemy's fire was too hot. The whole of the command fought most gallantly. The enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight so hard as on that day.

Q.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

A.—Their works were not strong works, but they held strong positions. It is possible the points of attack were wrongly ordered. If such is the case I can only say I did it to the best of my ability. It is also possible that we would have done better to have crossed at Skinner's Neck, but for what I supposed to be good reasons, I felt we had better cross here, that we would have a more decisive engagement here, and that if we succeeded in defeating them we would break up the whole of the army here, which, I think now is the most desirable thing, not even second to the taking of Richmond. For if this army was broken up, though they might defend Richmond for a while, they could not make any protracted defense there.

Q.—(By Mr. Gooch.)—Do I understand you to say that it was your understanding that Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meigs, while at your headquarters in Warrenton and before you commenced the movement of your army, sent orders to Washington for the pontoons to be immediately forwarded to Falmouth?

A.—That was my understanding certainly.

Q.—In your judgment could the pontoons have been forwarded in time for you to cross the Rappahannock when you expected, if all possible efforts had been made by those charged with that duty?

A.—Yes, if they had received their orders in time.

Q.—Did the non-arrival of these pontoons at the time you expected prevent your crossing when you expected to cross, and interfere with the success of your plan?

A.—Yes.

GEN. HOOKER ON THE STAND.

The following is a portion of Gen. Hooker's testimony:

He did know why they did not take possession of Fredericksburg, but the feeling seems to be that they could take possession of Fredericksburg at any time.

I think it would have been better to have held the lines where we were, by sparing a sufficient force to threaten the enemy, and keep them up to their works at Culpepper and Gordonsville; but instead of that we withdrew every man, and even burned the bridges, thus exposing our plans to the enemy. The moment that we did so, if Gen. Sumner's corps had come down here and left one up there threatening to advance on that line, it would have led them to believe we were going to advance on both lines. It would have been better, but the enemy saw at once what we were at, and came right on here and they were nearer than we were, and this country is such that whenever you give them two or three weeks to fortify 100,000 men can make any place impregnable to any other 100,000 men.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty as to supplies in your moving down the other side of the river, as you proposed?

A.—I had 3 days' rations there. I was preparing to march down through Caroline county, where the people had just gathered their crops, and I would have got plenty of forage and provisions enough for a week or fortnight. At the time of the conversation between Halleck, Meigs and Burnside, there was some talk of forwarding some supplies up the Rappahannock, I said that at Bowling Green I could draw supplies from Port Royal as easily as I could get them.

When I was at Hartwood I knew that I could take a position with 40,000 men that the whole rebel army could not move me.

Q.—Would that movement have been safe in view of the fact that the army had not the means of crossing here?

A.—Yes, sir, because I could take the hights with my command, and then put them in condition of defence; if I had gone there not a man of the enemy would have come to Fredericksburg, they would have gone to some other river and fortified there if we had given them time as effectually as they have here. I regard the rebel position on the Rappahannock as a strong one. I mean the one they retired to from Manassas. They had the advantage of two railroads to bring supplies from the west, and the other, a railroad from Richmond to bring troops from there. It is the strongest position they had in Virginia. The advantages of this position to hold against a force wishing to attack it, are such as I have never seen before.

WHAT GEN. HALLECK TESTIFIED.

The following is from Gen. Halleck's testimony:

Q.—Was there or was there not an agreement or understanding between you and Gen. Burnside that pontoons and army stores, or either of them, should be furnished to him by the authorities here without looking after them himself?

A.—No.

Q.—I will say, any, stores necessary for him to cross the river and move forward for Fredericksburg?

A.—Yes, I requested General Meigs and General Haupt, in charge of railroads to go with me to consult with Burnside, and tell him everything was at his disposition, and he must make his own requisitions and give his own orders, that I would not interfere, except to assist in carrying his views out as much as I could, whenever anything was represented to me as not being done, that I would not render all the assistance in my power.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or no there was any discussion when you were there as to the point that it was necessary that pontoons and army stores should arrive at Falmouth at the same period of time, so that the enemy should not know the point designated for the crossing?

A.—I do not think that was mentioned; this matter I know was mentioned, that the pontoons should be there as soon as they could after we had got possession of the road.

Q.—At any time did Gen. Woodbury go to you and suggest that it would be impossible to get pontoons or stores at Falmouth as soon as expected, and that was the reason it would be advisable that the movement of the army of Burnside should be delayed.

A.—Not to my recollection. Gen. Woodbury, in conversation spoke of the difficulty in getting sufficient transportation to go down, and therefore that the train should go by land. The transports were required to get down provisions, and it was suggested that as few as possible should be used for moving pontoon trains.

Q.—Since Gen. Burnside has been in command of the army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made according to his judgment and discretion, as far as you know?

A.—Yes, entirely.

Q.—I understand you to say that the delay in the bridges you think was caused by the elements and the inefficiency of men, and that there is nobody to blame that you know of?

A.—I will not say inefficiency of men, but I will say this, that Burnside reported to me that the officer in command of the land train had not been as efficient as he ought to have been, and he afterwards modified that report. I told him to arrest any person who had neglected his duty, and send him to Washington immediately, and he said to me he did not think it necessary.

Gen. Woodbury's testimony is to the effect that is in opinion there was a mistake in expecting the pontoons which he believed were at the time at Berlin, waiting to be brought to Falmouth, while the army made two and a half days march.

Gen. Haupt's testimony was taken but not submitted with the report.

A large number of pack saddles are being manufactured in Cincinnati. Pack mules were first introduced last winter into our army in Western Virginia, after it was discovered impossible to carry supplies in wagons, over mud roads during the winter season. It is now intended to supply the forces in Southern Kentucky in the same ...

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A Great Disgrace at Holly Springs.

VAN DORN CATCHES OUR MEN ASLEEP.

The Rebels Destroy Over a Million Dollars of Union Stores and Property.

THREATENING ASPECTS AT COLUMBUS.

Daring Rebel Scouting at Memphis.

COLUMBUS AND VICINITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 24, 1862.

Matters at Columbus grow more and more serious. Cheatham it is reported, is supporting Forrest's cavalry with a heavy force of infantry, and an attack is hourly expected.

The rebels are reported to be within three miles of the place, and every effort is being made to meet them.

Some reinforcements have arrived from St. Louis this afternoon, and others have been sent from here.

Attacks are anticipated at Ft. Henry and Paducah. The rebels burned Union City and the bridge over the Big Obion River last night. They have, no doubt, destroyed every bridge and all the trestle work between Columbus and Jackson.

Memphis was thrown into great excitement on Sunday night by the presence of a small cavalry force which had planted a rebel flag within the corporate limits of the town. They robbed one or two stores in the suburbs, and run off about 100 head of cattle from the fair grounds. The rebel force was about 300, belonging to Blythe's cavalry.

No fears are felt for the safety of the city.

Gen. Sherman is at Helena, preparing for his move down the river, which will be without delay.

A meeting will convene this evening to recommend some plan of police arrangement and for defense.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22, VIA CAIRO, Dec. 24, 1862.

An eye-witness of the affair at Holly Springs gives these particulars concerning it. On Saturday morning, about daylight, Van Dorn, with Jackson's cavalry, artillery and infantry, made a raid into Holly Springs while the Federal force guarding the post slept. They surrounded the Court House square. The soldiers had no time to prepare to fight, but many of them did a little independent shooting. Soon, however, the Confederates overwhelmed them, and between 1,200 and 1,500 of the Federals were taken prisoners. The rest escaped, some having time only to mount a horse, and left hatless and shoeless, and without saddles or bridles.

The Confederates then set fire to the ammunition and commissary stores, and the whole were consumed. All the stores and buildings on the east side of Court square were consumed. The Confederates took possession of everything they could take away. They devoted themselves to the work of destroying the railroad between Holly Springs and Oxford. They remained there until 8 o'clock, paroled all the prisoners and then removed off toward Grand Junction, with the avowed determination to destroy the railroad track between Holly Springs and Grand Junction.

The effect of this raid can be easily discerned. Van Dorn knew that Grant's supplies had been accumulating at Holly Springs, and by surrounding the town and destroying the railroad here would cut off his supplies and thus delay his progress, if not compel him to fall back.

Later information says telegraphic intelligence reached Holly Springs on Thursday night that an attack had been made on Jackson, all the troops at Holly Springs, except about 1,000 were sent to reinforce that place. The attack on Jackson was probably a feint for the purpose of drawing the force from Holly Springs. The Federals had pickets posted three miles out on the roads, but none of them heard the rebels approach, and it is supposed they came in between the roads.

What troops were taken prisoners we do not know, but the 2d Illinois cavalry, Colonel Noble's 101st infantry were part of the forces there.

Nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, besides 225 wagons and commissary stores to the value of half a million of dollars were burned.

A report has reached here that reinforcements reached Holly Springs on Saturday evening, and that on seeing them the Confederates left in double quick. If that be true, Holly Springs is again in our hands.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.—Several soldiers who were taken prisoners at Holly Springs, and were paroled, arrived here to-day and furnished the following facts of the affair:

On Thursday night a telegram was received at Holly Springs, from Jackson, saying that the place was menaced, and asking for reinforcements. On Friday morning all the troops but about 800 were sent up to Jackson. On Friday night the Commander at Holly Springs was apprised of the rebel approach, and pickets were placed three miles out on all the roads; but the rebels seem to have come in between roads as they did not cause any alarm. The first that was heard of them they were in town firing at our sleeping men. Some attempted resistence, but of course it was feeble, and of little avail. In a short time the national forces were overpowered and forced to surrender.

The attack was made at daybreak. About 200 are reported killed or wounded. Less than that number escaped by mounting the first horses they could find, hatless and shoeless, and riding for life, often without saddles and bridles.

One report at Memphis was that the rebels had gone toward Grand Junction with the intention of taking that place.

Another report is that on Saturday a Federal force from Oxford made its appearance and that the rebels fled. We have no means of knowing which of these is true.

The rebels burned a large quantity of cotton, 225 waggons, a depot full of commissary stores for the army, where hospital stores were deposited, a stable where ammunition was deposited, worth half a million of dollars. The attacking force was Jackson's cavalry, with infantry and artillery, all under the command of VanDorn. The number was estimated at 5,000.

A squad of rebel cavalry entered the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday, and some thirty of them stayed over night. They took down a Union flag near Wolf River and put up a Confederate flag in its place, and kept it up as long as they stayed. They pillaged several stores, run off about 100 beef cattle and 180 mules from the camp of the 110th Illinois, near the fair grounds. Some of the horses and cattle have been recovered.

Much excitement exists in consequence in ... day night to recommend some plan of police regulations and means of defense.

Gen. Sherman had reached Helena, and was preparing to move down the river.

A report reaches here to-night that Jeff. Thompson is moving on New Madrid, with 2,000 men, from Pocahontas, Ark. He was within forty miles of that place on last Monday.

The rebels burned Union City and the bridge over Big Obion River last night, and report is that a large force of cavalry and infantry under Forest and Cheatham are now within a few miles of Columbus. Every effort is being made to meet them.

FROM IOWA CITY.

A Dead Lock in Dakota.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Dec. 23, 1862.

Intelligence has just been received here of a queer dead lock in the proceedings of the Legislature of Dakotas Territory. Both branches of that body convened in seventh session at the new capitol building in Yankton on the 1st of December. The Council effected an immediate organization, but in the House six of the fourteen members were contestants, and for six days there were but eight sitting members. These members were equally divided in political sentiment, and for five days the ballotings for speaker stood four to four.

At last A. J. Harlan (Dem.) was elected Speaker, and M. B. Smith, Clerk. Four of the contested seats were soon after filled, making the whole number of Representatives twelve. On the 9th inst., six of the members, feeling themselves aggrieved at what they denominated the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, withdrew in a body from the hall, leaving the House without a quorum. The seceders, with three contestants, subsequently assembled at the hall, were sworn in by Gov. Jayne, and effected an organization. Thus there were two distinct Houses of Representatives, each claiming to be legal, one devoted to the interests of Gov. Jayne, and the other to Todd.

On the 10th inst., the Council and the minority House, both being of the Todd persuasion, met in joint convention and notified the Governor that they were ready to receive his message. He sent back an answer to the effect that he did not recognize the House as a legal body, and, therefore, had no communication to make. The next day he sent his message to the Council alone, but that body returned it, accompanied by a resolution informing the Governor that his message could only be received in joint convention of the two Houses. Thus matters have remained until the present time. The real contest is waged with reference to the Delegateship of the Territory in the next Congress. Jayne was elected last fall by a clear majority, but Todd claims that fraudulent votes were cast, and the Legislature is a dead lock, occasioned by the scramble for the certificate. Up to the latest dates from Yankton there were no signs of yielding on either side.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Dec. 24, 1862.

The 32d Iowa Infantry, Col. Sam. Rice, and the 36th Iowa infantry, Col. Kittridge, now stationed at St. Louis, are to be assigned to Brigadier General Fisk's brigade, and will go south in time to take part in the operations down the river.

Last week, Sergt. Gaunstead, an officer in a Missouri company, arrested two rebels in Davis county, Iowa, and as he was conveying them out of the State one of the prisoners, who had not been deprived of all of his weapons, shot the Sergeant, and both the scoundrels made their escape. The Sergeant was badly, though not mortally, wounded. The occurrence took place near Bloomfield, Davis county.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 24.—Gen. McClernand leaves for Memphis to-morrow, on his Mississippi expedition. The General was married to Miss Minerva Dunlap, daughter of Colonel James Dunlap of Jacksonville, at that place yesterday. A grand wedding party came off on the occasion at the Dunlap House, Jackson.

The following are the recent promotions, &c.:

2d Cavalry.—Co. E, Marcus L. Moore, 2d Lieut. vice Whiting promoted.

5th Cavalry.—Webster C. Wilkinson commissary 2d cavalry; Augustus Whiting 1st Lieut. vice Porter, resigned.

78th Infantry.—Wm. H. Smith, Chaplain 79th; Co. C. Lieut. John H. Patton 1st Lieut. vice Harding reigned; Sergt. Henry C. Beyls, 2d Lieut. same Co. vice Patton promoted; Ike P. Horstock 2d Lieut. Co. D, vice Vance resigned; Lieut. Henry S. Albin, 1st Lieut. Co. E, vice Bassett resigned; Sergt. Harvey Peters 2d Lieut. same Co. vice Albright; Lieut. Thos. B. Jacobs 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Lininger deceased; Sergt. Albert J. Jones 2d Lieut. Co. G, vice Jacobs resigned.

83d Infantry.—Lieut. Erastus H. Pierce, 1st Lieut. vice Glenn promoted.

108th Infantry.—Lieut. Wilber F. Henry 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Ruhak resigned; sergt. Wm. Franks 2d Lieut. Co. B, vice Henry promoted.

The disability in the case of Lieut. Colonel Mortimer O'Kean, of the 38th Illinois, has been removed, and he may be re-commissioned also in case of Col. Stephen G. Hicks of the 40th, and Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Stephenson of the 44th.

What a Tennessee Union Paper Says about a Chicago Secession Organ.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Dec. 20.]

A TORY SHEET.—The editor of the Chicago *Times*, who, judging from the *subjects* and *persons* who occupy a large portion of his columns, spends most of his time, with his note-book, in grog-shops and dens of prostitution, is rabid because Gen. Butler arrested certain Episcopal clergymen, who refused, for political reasons, to read the church service, according to their solemn ordination vow. The dirty traitor would evidently rejoice if prayers were offered for Jeff. Davis and his army in all the churches in Chicago, and the filthy wretch pretends to hide his treason under the cloak of piety. He cannot squeeze his big cloven foot into a religious slipper. Listen to him:

But suppose they pray for Jeff. Davis, whose business is it? Are they not commanded to pray for all men? Dr. Mitchell, of Florence, Alabama, was dragged from his desk and imprisoned at Alton for interceding for Jeff. Davis and his enemies. There was more of Christianity in that prayer than any we have heard of being offered by an abolition clergyman on political subjects. They don't pray for their enemies, but they curse them with an ingenuity and malignity that would excite envy in the school for swearing. We have always supposed that a Christian in this country was permitted to shape his prayer according to his fancy.

According to this fellow, who appears to be as great an ass as he is a knave, a preacher has a right to invoke the blessing of the Almighty upon our public enemies. If he had been living in New Orleans when Old Hickory was holding against it the British forces, he would have sworn it was the religious duty of every preacher in that city to pray for Pakenham and his army. He would have interceded for his friends then, as he does now, and begged his priests, amid his drunken hiccups and spewings, to beseech God in behalf of those who were marching to seize the beauty and booty of the Crescent City. Jackson would soon have quieted him by hanging him to a lamp post. How or why it is that the great city of Chicago can tolerate such a rotten mass of treason, detraction, indecence, and general beastliness as the Chicago *Times*, is a mystery to us. We desire never to see its presence in our sanctum again. We would as leave have a daily visit from a pole-cat.

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 23.—The feature here just now is a humiliating one. Paroled Union soldiers are met with at every turn. Colonel Tafel and line officers of the 106th reported at the State House to-day. Surrendering has become so common that prominent parties are discussing the propriety of dismissal from the service in certain aggravated cases.

Deceased Soldiers.

The following is a list of the names of soldiers who have died in the hospitals of New Albany, Indiana, since Dec. 1:

James Lundy, co I, 90th Ind.
Amaziah Parker, D, 80th Ind.
Samuel S. Pease, C, 22d Mich.
Jacob A. Sollanon, I, 33d Ind.
Joshua Coffman, D, 60th Ind.
Noah Easter, G, 103d Ill.
James Sittle, F, 81st Ind.
Horatio Hobbs, K, 73d Ind.
Samuel Cowell, C, 129th Ill.
Wm. C. Locky, E, 75th Ind.
Oscar R. Smith, C, 2d Mich.
John H. Brown, A, 67th Ind.
Edward Rose, 13th Ind. battery.
W. S. McKnight, F, 21st Wis.
Geo. A. Fink, H, 13th Mich.
Maurice Kelleher, K, 35th Ind.
A. F. Aldrich, B, 19th Ind.
Wm. N. Wells, 9th Ky.
Thos. Orchard, ...
Wm. H. Moore, ...
Wm. Smith, ...

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Stuff with which to equip a gentleman's sleeping apartment, for which will be exchanged a first-class stub and twist English Gun and a Telescopic Artillery Glass—both once the property of a rebellious Southerner. Address "C," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a lady whose means are limited, a comfortable home in a kind family who would except half of her time as an equivalent for board. Handles the needle neatly and fast. Good references given. Address P. O. Box 346, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young German, who can read, speak and write French and English, and is well acquainted with dry goods and business in general, a situation in any kind of business. Address Post Office Box 4784, or apply to Mr. Mitchell's Fur Store, 125 Lake street.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in the Grocery or Produce Commission Business. Has been for five years in the produce business and could work to the advantage of employers. A notice left for "C. A. R." at Tribune office will meet prompt attention. Good references given, if required.

WANTED.—Book-Keeper—A gentleman of long experience, and for the last eight years in an extensive Commission House in this city, desires a situation on the first of January. Unquestionable references given. Address P. O. Box 572.

WANTED.—I want two or three young men to call at my office "immediately." I will give them a business by which they can clear from three to ten dollars per day. J. N. PATTON, 124 Randolph street, Room 1, (up-stairs)

WANTED—A Partner with from two to three hundred dollars, in a cash paying business. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered to go into a well-established and good paying business, with a small capital. Address "J.," Post Office Drawer 5883.

WANTED—Information of a boy named WM. McWADE, fourteen years old, who left his home on the West Side, on Sunday, Dec. 14th, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Any information of his whereabouts, will be gratefully received by his parents, or at Post Office Box 2538, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good Engineer, to run a Stationary Engine—one who can also work at light blacksmith work, preferred, and one that can come well recommended. Apply to the BARNUM & RICHARDSON, Manufacturing Company, 58 and 60 Jefferson street.

WANTED—A clerkship or situation in any active business, by a man who has been merchandizing in the Northwest for some years. Can give good recommendations, and will take a situation temporarily or permanently. Address "M. M." Tribune office.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for EDWARDS COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. R. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4233 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

TO LEASE—Two first-class brick Dwellings, with all the modern improvements. One on Rush street, North Side—the other is 163 Indiana avenue, South Side. The location of each of these dwellings is excellent. Inquire at McCormick's Reaper Office, east of Rush street bridge, North Side. WM. JNO. HANNA.

TO RENT—The Dwelling No. 369 Ohio street, (corner of Sand,) at $12 per month. Possession given the first of January. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 South Clark street.

LAKE FOREST STOCK.—Those who prefer cash to real estate, for three shares of Lake Forest Stock, can hear of an opportunity to sell by inquiring of GEO. D. WILLISTON, at the Tribune office, 51 Clark street.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Brown Pony, marked B on his fore-shoulder. Has a white spot in his forehead; had on a halter when he left. Whoever will return him or give information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded. OTTO SCHRAETER, 431 State street.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—There will be a meeting of the Lot owners of Rosehill Cemetery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 15 Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of the Committee of the Board of Consultation, having in charge the matter of a fund for the perpetual maintenance of the Cemetery. Also, to act upon such other business as may come before the meeting. All Lot owners are requested to be present. By order of the President and Board of Managers, J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Treasurer of Rosehill Cemetery Co.

EXAMINE THE RICH JEWEL CASES At 92 & 94 Lake street, SMITH & DWYER.

FOR SALE.—Five Ten Horse Power Engines in perfect running order. These Engines were manufactured by Wood, of Auburn, New York. Have been used sixty days. There are none better of the class. Also, five Corn Shellers, with feeding, &c. complete. Apply to J. H. PATTERSON, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a second-hand large fire-proof SAFE. Also, a first rate Buggy and Harness, nearly new. Inquire at 265 Kinzie street, cor. Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of large Bay Match Horses, 17 1-2 hands high, for sale low. Inquire at 37 Lake street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, commanding a fine view of the Lake, can be obtained at 77 Michigan avenue.

STRAYED—On Tuesday afternoon, from Cottage Grove, a pair of Horses, attached to a light wagon. The owner will pay a liberal reward for the return of the property to the Farmer's Hotel, 371 and 373 State street.

LOST—A small black-covered Memorandum Book, on State street, between Washington and Harrison streets. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 73 Lake st.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, between Dr. Davis' office, 59 South Clark street, and the corner of Lake, a lady's small Black Morocco Pocket Book with clasp, containing $47, all fives, except a two dollar bill. A liberal reward will be paid upon its return to Dr. Davis' office, 59 South Clark st.

LOST—On the Madison street cars, yesterday afternoon, a lady's oval Portemonnaie, containing three five dollar bills, car tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 268 South Desplaines street.

MASONIC.—There will be a regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., for Installation of Officers and work. S. K. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, December 24th, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made by which the "Hyde Park Train" will not be discontinued on the 31st inst. After that date the train will be run under new regulations, and new rates of fare will be adopted. For information, apply at the office of the General Passenger Agent, Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Whereas, It has been reported to me that the public safety is endangered by the running at large, in the city, of made or rabid dogs; therefore, this is to notify all persons that all dogs found running at large, and not securely muzzled, on and after the 26th inst., and until further notice, will be destroyed. F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

BOARD OF TRADE.
NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, at their rooms, on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of the Board. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

MILCH COW AND CALF,
PRICE, $90.
For sale by JOHN B. KING, 243 South Water street, foot of Franklin.

DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.
There are for sale, at the Summit Farm, at Summit Depot, Cook County, on Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, eleven miles from Chicago, to which point there are several trains daily, some choice
DEVON BULLS,
Of all ages, and all registered in the Herd Book, and with pedigrees therein traced back to the latest importation. They will be delivered at any depot in Chicago and sold at prices to suit the times. Call on the premises, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHAS. L. REED.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Nos. 104 and 106 Washington street, Methodist Church Block.
CHICAGO, Dec. 24th, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Eleventh Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent will be paid to depositors in this Institution, entitled thereto, on and after the first Monday of January next. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

EXAMINE THE ELEGANT WORK BOXES, At 92 & 94 Lake street. SMITH & DWYER.

INSURANCE.
We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security, Metropolitan, Market, North American, Goodhue, Columbia.
B. W. PHILLIPS, A. N. WARD. B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

HAIR BRUSHES,
In Pearl, Shell, Ivory, Buffalo, Rosewood and Satin Wood,
From the best makers of English and French Brushes.
SMITH & DWYER, OPPOSITE TREMONT.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Just received an invoice of the
RICHEST LAMPS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
For sale at POPE & SLOCUMB'S, ... Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Parties desiring ...

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE OLD FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE OLD FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE OLD FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE OLD FOLKS.
BOOKS FOR THE OLD FOLKS.
ANNUALS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ANNUALS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ANNUALS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ANNUALS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ANNUALS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
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CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
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AT THE
NEW YORK GIFT BOOK HOUSE.
NEW YORK GIFT BOOK HOUSE.
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NEW YORK GIFT BOOK HOUSE.
NEW YORK GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

CARD.
We would particularly caution our numerous customers not to mistake our number, for a concern has lately opened near us claiming to be a "Branch" of our House. We wish it distinctly understood that we are in no way connected with any house in this city.
T. W. MARTIN,
SALESMAN FOR
New York Gift Book House,
113 RANDOLPH STREET,
Under Kingsbury Hall.

PIANOS.
REMOVAL.
W. W. KIMBALL
HAS REMOVED TO
107 Lake Street.
The largest assortment of Pianos in the Northwest,
From the celebrated manufactories of
HALLET, DAVIS & CO., G. A. MILLER & CO., WM. P. EMERSON, | CHICKERING & SON'S, HUBTEMAN & HINZE, J. & C. FISCHER.
—AND—
Prince's Melodeons.
A large assortment of
PIANO STOOLS.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake st.

194 -- LAKE-ST. -- 194
CLOAKS!
THE BEST STOCK OF
Ladies',
Misses' and
Children's
CLOAKS
At the Lowest Prices
Ever offered in the City of Chicago, at
S. WILSON & CO'S,
194 Lake Street.

EXAMINE THE ELEGANT CARD CASES
At 92 & 94 Lake street, SMITH & DWYER.

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES OF
Great Britain.
At a meeting of the
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
Of Philadelphia,
Held on December 18th, 1862, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the Railroad Companies, Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants and Citizens generally of Philadelphia, and of our own and other States, are invited to co-operate with the above Committee in furnishing provisions for the famishing operatives of Great Britain.
Resolved, That the Churches and Congregations of this city, and of our own and other States, are requested to make collections for this object on the first Sunday in January, or at such time as may be more convenient.
Resolved, That the Philadelphia Committee tenders its services to the cities and towns of the West in the transmission of their bounty to the suffering poor of England.
Resolved, That, in view of the urgent necessities of the British sufferers, it is expedient to make arrangements for the immediate charter of a vessel on the most favorable terms, to convey such food as the Philadelphia Committee are prepared to purchase and ship.
Communications may be addressed to either of the undersigned members of the Committee.
ALONZO POTTER, Chairman.
ALEXANDER HENRY, Vice-Chairman.
GEORGE L. BUZBY, Secretary.
ALEX. G. CATTELL, Treasurer.
George H. Stuart, John P. Crozier, Jas. A. Wright, E. G. James, M. L. Dawson, Caleb Cope, George Whitney, Charles Knecht, A. J. Getty, W. G. Boulton, C. J. Hoffman, George A. McKinstry, Joseph W. Miller, John Gibson, Lemuel Coffin, R. C. Knight, Jay Cooke, Francis R. Cope.

METAL WAREHOUSE,
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, &C.
DEALERS IN
TINNER'S STOCK. | METALS | AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved SCALES,
199 and 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2187.

J. H. BRUCE & CO.,
JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE,
166 LAKE STREET,
Have a large assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
AND JEWELRY,
which they will sell at wholesale at LOWER RATES than any other house in the Northwest.

EXAMINE THE RICH ODOR BOTTLES
At 92 & 94 Lake street. SMITH & DWYER.

NEW SONGS, BY
HENRY C. WORK,
AUTHOR OF "KINGDOM COMING," &c.
Grafted into the Army, 35 Cents.
Humorous Song and Chorus, in the Mrs. Partington style. Is already having a great run in the East. Illustrated title page, which includes a faithful picture of "The trousers he used to wear." Just published.
We'll Go Down Ourselves, 30 Cents.
Song and Chorus, with illustrated title page, representing the ladies of the North chasing the skedaddling rebels with broomsticks ...
God Save the Nation, 15 Cents.
A Battle Hymn, in four parts, for quartette parties ... ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

EXAMINE THE MANTEL ORNAMENTS ...

New Advertisements.

RICH AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
Jewel Boxes,
Odor Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Flour Boxes,
Traveling Cases,
Dressing Cases,
Jewel Cases,
Odor Cases,
SOLID SILVER PORTEMONNAIES,
PEARL PORTEMONNAIES,
SHELL PORTEMONNAIES,
IVORY PORTEMONNAIES,
SOLID SILVER CARD CASES,
PEARL CARD CASES,
SHELL CARD CASES,
IVORY CARD CASES,
CIGAR STANDS,
WRITING DESKS,
PUFF BOXES,
WATCH STANDS,
PARIAN VASES,
CHINA VASES,
CARD RECEIVERS,
SETS OF SCISSORS,
NEEDLE CASES,
RICH ODOR BOTTLES.
We claim that in richness, elegance and quality, these goods cannot be surpassed. They are selections from the best importers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. We ask the decision of a descriminating public.
SMITH & DWYER,
OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.

EXAMINE THE SILVER, PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIES,
At 92 & 94 Lake street, SMITH & DWYER.

TOY BOOKS, GIFT BOOKS, &c.,
The undersigned has just received a fine assortment of
ENGLISH TOY BOOKS,
Blondon on the Tight Rope
PUNCH & JUDY.
THE ABOVE IN LARGE CAP SIZE AND EACH PICTURE MOVABLE.
Also, a variety of Indestructable Toy Books beautifully colored on Linen, together with a fine collection of
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE CABINET QUESTION.

We think there will be a feeling of regret and disappointment throughout the Northwest in consequence of the failure of the Republican Senatorial Caucus to induce the President to reconstruct his Cabinet; and our opinion is founded on certain facts that seem to us to be patent to all attentive observers. They are,

I. Profound dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war in Virginia—dissatisfaction that dates back to the failure of McClellan to attack and conquer the enemy at Manassas, now more than a year ago.

II. Equally profound assurance that the President is sincere and earnest in all his endeavors, and that left to him alone—his judgment and insight, his patriotism and zeal—the war would have had quite another aspect now.

III. Conviction everywhere deep in the minds of men that there is a power near the Government, which, to a certain extent, neutralizes or nullifies the Presidential will—that power being a discordant Cabinet.

IV. Belief that at the head of the reactionary party, stands Mr. Seward, who is thought to be governed, in his dealings with the rebellion, by the same fatuity that gave so ridiculous an aspect to his frequent prophecies uttered when the rebellion broke out.

It is not for us to say how just these items of belief are. We note their existence, and deduce therefrom the opinion with which we set out in this article, that the failure at Washington to apply a corrective to these causes of complaint, which, in the minds of men who credit them, are real, will aggravate and intensify a feeling that is already alarming. Our want of confidence in Mr. Seward, except as an essayist of philosophical inclinations, as a phrase-maker of excellent taste in etymology, is well known; and it is so complete that we fear that we may not be able to give him credit for the higher qualities needed for this crisis, which his friends say he possesses. But setting all that aside, and basing an opinion only on acts and documents of a public character accessible to all, we are constrained to say that we have never ceased to regard his membership of the Cabinet as a misfortune which nothing but his resignation could remove; hence we have never ceased to hope that as his want of courage, of firmness, and we may say of fidelity, and his utter lack of power to comprehend the nature, purposes and treatment of the rebellion, became known, he would be compelled to give way for a man of loftier purposes, wider mental reach and more undaunted spirit. In this, if the President's refusal to accept his resignation, is any indication of what we are to expect, we shall probably be disappointed. We are not without the hope, however, that the warning that the Secretary has received, and the expression that recent events will call forth, will arouse him to a full comprehension of what is upon him, and perhaps compel him to make common cause with the more earnest and able men to whom the rebellion and the imperative duty of conquering it by the force of arms are ever present. If they fail of that effect, and if his policy is the policy of the Government, we shall learn, perhaps too late, that though diplomacy has sometimes saved a nation, it has ruined and disgraced the greatest of nations in our own.

A SEASONABLE WORD.

When the Northwest asks at the hands of Congress, for some measure of relief from the disabilities under which, by reason of the closing of the Mississippi, our farmers labor, we entreat that she be not rudely repulsed. The representatives of New York and New England, in that National Legislature, will bear in mind that there is to-day a large and powerful party organization in the North, one and the principal, item in the creed of which is an avowal of intense and bitter hatred of New England and whatever bears the New England impress; that it is the unceasing labor of that party to reconcile the Northwest to separation from the Eastern and Middle States; and, that, to that end, advantage will be taken of whatever seems to be neglect of, or injustice to, the lake country in its near and complicated relations with the more purely commercial and manufacturing sections of the Republic. The aim of the leaders of that party is to detach Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri from the Union, and to add them to the South; and we are sorry to say that their labors have thus far, such has been their skill in pandering to prejudice and in fomenting causeless hate, been attended with a degree of success that may well alarm all men who hope for the perpetuity and indivisibility of the Republic. If the claims of these States are to be set aside, as they ought not to be, we beg that the reason therefor may be so plain that none can question its cogency or sufficiency. And let it be understood, too, that the farmer who is selling his corn for ten cents a bushel, if he does not use it for fire-wood, is not easily satisfied that there does not exist somewhere a way through which those who act for him at Washington may afford him relief. At least, he will, if the relief cannot be instant, want to know why it should not be prospective. These are facts that should not be forgotten. They are of national concern.

THE CASE OF JOHNSON.

If the Administration has made any mistake in the arrests for treason that have been ordered since the war began, it will be found in not exercising proper discrimination in the persons whom it has sent to what the sympathisers call the American Bastile. For instance, the incarceration of Johnson of Galena, was, if the man's power for mischief were taken into the account, a blunder not to be forgiven; because he is an born ass whose instinct it is to bray, not to bite; and if he had been engaged, as was charged, with treasonable correspondence with the rebels, he could not have kept the secrets which were put into his possession; hence, properly manipulated by a man of sense, he could have been made to tell all he knew. It was a mistake to shut him up; he ought to have been tickled with a straw as wanton boys sometimes coax grasshoppers, to make him disgorge his sweets. If any more arrests are to be ordered, let us hope that no force will be expended on men whose want of brains makes them, whatever their malignancy, as harmless as so many sucking doves. The Government may be assured that the more boobies Jeff. Davis is enabled to enlist in his service in the North, the worse he will be off. With that fact the Executive ought to be content; and when it strikes again, its should aim its blows at large game. What's the use of firing away at screech-owls, when there are hawks about?

UNION CONGRESSMEN.

In nothing is the intense tory sympathies of the Democratic party North more insanely displayed than in the abuse they heap upon Union Representatives to Congress, elected from States which are yet partially in the hands of the rebels. This is the case more particularly in relation to the two new Union Representatives elected from the New Orleans Districts. The New York *World* is bitterly opposed to allowing them to take their seats, declaring "that they are in no sense Representatives of the city of New Orleans." They have both been residents of that city from early youth, are unconditional Union men, have been from the start, and the Districts are under Federal control. Perhaps the *World* thinks that Pierre Soulé, whom the Democracy [illegible] in New York would be a proper Representative. It may be stated in his case, that he was a rebel from the start, and has never, up to this time pretended to be anything else; but he submitted, in his own way, and from a certain necessity, to Federal rule until required to take the oath of allegiance by Gen. Butler, when he and his secesh sympathisers revolted and General Butler started him *en route* for Fort Lafayette. If the *World* and its friends want Soule for Representative, why don't they send him into one of the upper Louisiana districts, now under rebel rule, and have him elected—as was one of the Tennessee members two years since—to either the "Federal or Confederate House of Representatives—as he might choose." The fact is, and the *World* and its compatriots know it, that men like Flanders, Hahn, Maynard, Johnson, Brownlow, and other Unionists from the South, understand what this war is about—why it was inaugurated—and are ready to crush the cause; and "that's what's the matter" with the *World*. In another way the shoe is tight. Every Representative sent from the loyal portions of Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee lessens Fernando Wood's chances for the Speakership.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Despite what the croakers say, there is no evidence that there exists at Washington any intention to put the army of the Potomac into winter quarters. We believe that high deeds and glorious victories are in store for the gallant fellows who compose that heroic host, before huts and stoves are ordered to the front.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

Meeting of Northwestern Paper Manufacturers—The High Prices of Paper—Cause, and Probable Decline.

On the third of the present month a number of the paper manufacturers from the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin assembled in this city to take into consideration the high price of rags, and the consequent increased price of printing and book papers; and to confer together as to the best means to be adopted, to reduce the prices of both rags and paper, and thus relieve themselves and the consumers of paper from the embarrassments with which they have so suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves surrounded. After exchanging views it was resolved that different parties should proceed with the experiments they had in contemplation, and report the result at another meeting to be held in this city on the 23d inst.

The re-assembling of these manufacturers took place in the Tremont House on Tuesday. Samples of the products of the contemplated experiments were exhibited with gratifying and encouraging results. The principal articles used as a substitute for the rag were wood, corn husks, straw and sorgum.

Several samples of pulp made from straw, corn husks, sorghum and bass-wood were exhibited, and from experiments thus far made, paper promises to be produced at from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than from the rag, at present prices. The experiments are to be prosecuted to a more successful test.

Messrs. Butler & Hunt at St. Charles, and Mr. Beardsley at Elkhart, and the two mills at Beloit, are engaged with others in efforts to introduce a cheaper article for the manufacturing of paper than the rag affords. A considerable portion of the printing paper now on sale in Beekman street, New York, has from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. of wood introduced in with the rag fibre. One establishment alone, in Pennsylvania, sends into New York and sells to manufacturers of both sized and unsized papers, from six to eight tons of manufacturers' pulp, or half-stuff, per day, at a lower figure than the paper of which it forms a part could be sold at, six month ago. We understand that the Humboldt Mills, near Milwaukee, contemplate introducing, at an early day, the method of manufacturing pulp from wood, now in such successful operation in Pennsylvania.

We are informed, also, that the paper manufactures of the Northwest have been compelled to pay for the past three weeks from 6 to 6 1-2 cents per pound for common country mixed rags. This is little more than the price they brought in New York for the past eight days. Making the usual allowance, the price of three pounds of rags for a pound of paper, and the price of paper should rule here at from 18 1-2 to 20 cents per pound. This dearth of rags has been occasioned by the large shipments of them that have been made to the East from the Northwest within the last four months. It is estimated that over 3,000 tons of rags have been shipped to the Eastern States from the six Northwestern States within the year 1862. Since the assembling of the Paper Manufacturers' Convention in New York, last summer, most of the gentlemen who attended it seemed to have been panic-stricken in reference to rags, and have been buying them to hoard. Four manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., in the month of October last, held over a thousand tons of rags—a larger amount by three-fourths than the same concerns had ever held before. Two firms in Philadelphia boast of holding over 1,000 tons of rags between them, when at all times previously one-fifth part of that amount would have been considered by them a large stock on hand.

To so aid in reducing the price of printing paper in the Northwest, all housekeepers should preserve and sell all the linen and cotton rags that accumulate about their houses, and country merchants and others who buy them should give the preference of purchasers to those who use them at the manufactories within their States. At present, and for the past two years, at least one-third of the rags purchased at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and other lake ports, have been bought by dealers in Yankee notions and parties who were agents for Eastern manufacturers.

In addition to this, Congress should, to encourage the press and manufacturers of the country, reduce the impost duties on bleaching powders, felts and other articles necessary to the manufacture of paper, which are not, and in the present state of the manufacturing interests of the United States, cannot be made in this country.

To make paper from any of the proposed substitutes for the rag will greatly increase the amount consumed of articles used in giving to paper its white color.

We are happy to know that there is a prospect of a decline in the present ruinous prices of both paper and rags. In addition to the recent decline of rags in the Eastern market, we learn that several of the largest holders of rags in New York and Boston have resolved not to buy any more within the next sixty or ninety days, but to convert what they have on hand as fast as possible into paper at the present high rates. The suspension of many of the smaller publications of the day has materially diminished the demand for paper. Besides this, many of the manufacturers of printing paper are erecting extensive machinery to use straw and other substitutes for the rag, so that the demand for that article will be materially lessened before the first of February. Among those most actively engaged in such an enterprise is Mr. Woodruff, the President of the Paper Manufacturers' Association in New York, at his mills at Niagara and Danville. And last, though by no means least, when is added the efforts of the Associated Press of the East to break up the unrighteous combination formed in New York by the paper manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, New York and New England, and the flattering success which has thus far attended their efforts, we may safely count upon being sensibly relieved from the present exorbitant prices of paper before many weeks.

We learn from those who have paid attention to the subject, that in August, September and October last, and indeed up to the present time, all the paper mills of the Eastern States were and are crowded with orders, and were running to their utmost capacity. Indeed, many orders they could not fill were supplied from Western mills. There had been no such rush for papers in several years, and as the market advanced the demand seemed to increase. There was but little if any demand for paper for the Southern States. There were no shipments, of moment, of paper to any foreign country. The amount of white rags that were purchased to grind up and convert into shoddy cotton cloths was too insignificant to materially affect the supply in the market. The scarcity of rags consequent upon the increased disuse of cotton cloth, occasioned by the scarcity and high price of cotton, had not begun to be seriously felt. The depreciation of the currency of the country did not affect the prices of papers more than it did those of other goods. Then why the late and present high prices? In our judgment it originated mainly in a disposition to speculate out of the necessities of the country on the part of the principal managers of the two Paper Manufacturers' conventions that were held in New York. In consequence of the action of those manufacturers, capitalists outside of the business of paper dealing or paper making, were induced to invest large sums in paper, and hold them on speculation. One lawyer on the Hudson River holds over $50,000 of fine papers which he purchased at thirty-five cents per pound—an advance of fifteen cents per pound within sixty days of the time he made his investment. He bought to hold for at least one year, and talks of making an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the venture.

In the five extreme Northwestern States, there are thirty-three paper mills. No class of men have suffered more from the unprecedented inflation of the prices of rags and all the other materials used in the manufacture of printing paper than the manufacturers who own these mills. But few of them had any considerable amount of rags on hand when the panic set in. Many of them had contracts with their best-paying customers, extending into the year 1863, at prices less than the cost of the raw material from which the paper is made. A considerable share of the sales of all of them were to country publishers,—those self-sacrificing patriots who "write for glory and print on trust," but who hold their paper bills as religious liabilities—and the unparalleled advance in paper operates upon them with severity. Some of them have, and others will be compelled, to suspend their publications, and thus in many instances entail losses in balances due to, as well as in lack of demand for, the papers made by the manufacturers.

RETALIATION.—It will be remembered, that seven members of the 8th New Hampshire regiment, taken prisoners by the rebels in Louisiana, were tried for treason—they having enlisted in the regiment at New Orleans—and on being convicted were compelled to dig their own graves, and then shot. Justice is swift and goes in the right direction. Two of the officers comprising the court martial have been caught, and fourteen of the highest rebel officers, now prisoners to Gen. Butler, have been held as hostages, and will be shot, provided Gen. Pemberton, who has been written to on the subject, does not disavow the act of the court martial, and give up three other officers who composed it. Gen. Clarke is one of the hostages.

☞ Thurlow Weed has sold out his interest in the Albany *Evening Journal* to H. H. Van Dyck, Esq., formerly editor of the Albany *Atlas*, but now Bank Superintendent of the State, a gentleman of fine abilities, and highly and widely esteemed. Mr. Weed has been in the editorial service for more than forty years, and his retirement is final. His editorial responsibility commenced in Norwich, Chenango county, during the great contest for Governor between DeWitt Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins.

☞ Her Majesty's government in Canada are much troubled just now with their "lookouts" located at Windsor, opposite Detroit. On Friday last, the Corporal having charge of the squads of "lookouts" at that position, turned his back upon his former home and passed over to the hospitable shores of Uncle Sam, where he intends to stop. The same thing has been of frequent occurrence of late.

☞ An iron rod or lever, which passes under the locomotive, and used for stopping or starting the engine, broke on one of the trains of the Erie Railroad, near Sufferns, on Friday last, was driven through the boiler, causing the steam to escape with such force as to knock Mr. Calhoun, the engineer, and his son, the fireman, from the engine, killing the latter, and terribly mangling the former.

MRS. BEAUREGARD DYING.—Late New Orleans letters say that Mrs. Beauregard is now lying dangerously ill at her residence, of a disease which must terminate her life. Gen. Butler has sent to Gen. Beauregard a very kind invitation to visit his wife, assuring him of every courtesy and protection possible.

☞ Gov. Pierpont of West Virginia has appointed an election to be held on the 31st inst., for a member of Congress from the 7th district, composed of the counties of Alexandria, London, Jefferson, &c., and adjoining the city of Washington. Lewis McKenzie, the Mayor of Alexandria, is named for the place.

☞ John Minor Botts has remained upon his farm near Richmond the past few months, awaiting the overthrow of the rebellion. He has been presented with a magnificent estate in Culpepper county by Franklin Stearns, Esq., who shared his imprisonment in the rebel Gen. Winder's jail.

☞ The Dubuque *Herald* and other Tory organs persist in calling every supporter of the Federal Union an "Abolitionist." This is precisely what Beauregard in a general order recently commanded them to do, and they obey with an alacrity only equaled by their zeal in the cause.

☞ D. P. Daniels, of the Delaware *Journal* office, owns the first press ever used in Iowa. It was first used in the publication of the old Tipton *Advertiser*. It is now in Buchanan county and is used in printing a newspaper of the spiritual persuasion, entitled the *Rising Tide*.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that Secretary Stanton has determined to prohibit the transmission of newspaper dispatches by telegraph. This is probably a *canard*. We don't think Mr. Stanton will do anything of the kind.

☞ Gen. Curtis sends a dispatch to Gov. Kirkwood, informing him that if the Iowa paroled prisoners represent themselves at St. Louis before the 1st of January, no charges will be preferred against them.

☞ Some 200 or 300 legal voters of Norfolk, Va., have made a call upon W. W. Wing, esq., to stand as a candidate for the United States Congress in that district.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—We are glad to learn that the mission of Mr. Sickels in seeking to supply our Illinois troops with the excellent tracts of the American Temperance Union, is favored by our citizens, and hope he may fully succeed in his object. Those who are most familiar with the condition and wants of our brave men in hospitals and camps, and have done most in their behalf are most interested in this good work. The following commendation from Judge Skinner is in point:

CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION, December 18, 1862.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission takes pleasure in recommending to the favorable notice of the benevolent and the patriotic, Geo. E. Sickles, esq., the Agent of the American Temperance Union, and his patriotic and charitable work. Mr. Sickels is endeavoring, in behalf of the society which he represents, to bring to the judgments and consciences of the soldiers in our great army the necessity of temperance. The terrible effects of intemperance in demoralizing the army, in rendering the officers incapable, or worse—in making the soldiers intractable and sometimes brutal, and in not only destroying them morally but physically, has been but too sadly demonstrated by the experience of the past year, in battles lost, campaigns defeated, hospitals filled, and grave-fields made populous. The Sanitary Commission in caring for the health and efficiency of the soldiers has a close and immediate interest in Mr. Sickles' noble work, and cannot therefore be indifferent to his success. Mr. S. was for some time in the service of this commission and was found a most valuable and efficient aid. It was with great regret that we parted with him upon his being called into this new and most important field.

MARK SKINNER, President Chicago Sanitary Commission.

We are desired to say that if any of our Sabbath Schools or Ladies' Aid Societies, not called upon by Mr. S., wish to aid in this cause, the Messrs. Tomlinson & Bro., 153 Lake street, will attend to their business.

Wm. Cornell Jewett of Colorado.

The Denver *Commonwealth* of Colorado Territory, gives the following first rate notice to Wm. Cornell Jewett, who is writing to the London papers:

He has about as much right to hail from the moon as from this Territory. He never was here but once—in the summer of 1860—and we venture to assert that he won't show his head here again. He was formerly an auctioneer in Chicago, and ran away from that city and his creditors. He is a swindler and a thief, besides being a crazy fool, in whom there is excessive self-admiration and emptiness. He insults the Territory of Colorado every time he writes his name, for he never writes it without appending the lie—"of Colorado Territory." While in this Territory, in 1860, his father-in-law denounced him through the press for what he was, and refused publicly to be responsible for his debts or his liabilities. He published letters which he had received from his wife just before her death—letters which should have been eternally sacred—in order to bring himself into notice and to get people to trust him.

William Scully—An Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

William Scully, Company D, 23d Illinois volunteers, Chicago, Ill., entered this hospital 7th inst., having been wounded on the head by fragment of a shell, and died 16th inst. He was all the while delirious, and hence gave no account of his kindred, &c.; neither did he leave anything but the enclosed order. Its publication may subserve the cause of humanity. If friends shall desire it I shall be happy to give other information.

Yours, &c., JOS. M. DRIVER [?], Chaplain Columbian Hospital, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING OFFICE I. B., CHICAGO, Nov. 21st, 1862.

WM. SCULLY—Sir: I received an order from Capt. Simison to have you report to your company. I hereby notify you to report yourself at my office as soon as possible. There are some of the sergeants going to the regiment the first of next week.

Respectfully yours,

You will find our office at No. 40 Dearborn street. [illegible], Lieut. Co. E, Irish Brigade, Commanding Recruiting Party.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Ministerial Crisis—Return of Mr. Seward to the Cabinet.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862.

It is now definitely known that Mr. Seward's resignation as Secretary of State has been withdrawn, and that he has resumed his former position in the President's Council. Whatever causes conspired to bring about this result, it necessarily leads to a conflict which I had hoped not to see sprung upon the country in a time like this—a conflict between the President and those who are required, by the terms of the Constitution, to "advise and consent" to all his elective appointments. The Senate of the United States, as at present constituted, is in the main a cowardly body. Naught but an overwhelming public opinion could have brought the thirty Republican members to the point of unanimity on the question of demanding even a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. If there had been two roads open for them they would not have taken the one they did take. But a high wall and a deep ditch rose on either hand, and they were forced to go straight to the conclusion they reached. It remains to be seen whether they will brave the tornado at home or fight on to a victory which is within their reach, if they have the firmness to take it.

Meanwhile the cudgels have been taken up by the moneyed men of New York whose *avant courier* will be here this evening. They demand a change in the Cabinet, beginning with Mr. Seward, as a condition precedent to any future loans of money through those channels. They affirm that they have no confidence in the value of securities which are made the sport of such harlequins as the Secretary of State. They have no more money to be turned into hell-broth in the witches' cauldron.

In spite of everything that has been done—in the face of every influence that has been used—Mr. Lincoln labors under the belief that his Cabinet is an effective, harmonious unit, and that their joint Administration has, on the whole been a success. As to the latter point the public are able to judge without instruction from newspapers or official documents. As to the former which relates to the *unity* of the heads of the Departments, I can affirm of my own knowledge that it does not exist—that, on the contrary, there exists the widest possible divergence on the most important subjects of national concern, involving, as many believe, the national life. This should not surprise any one. Seven men at sea in a boat, each knowing that a conflict among them would precipitate all to the bottom, will be very sure not to come to blows. They may hate each other never so bitterly, but they will not run the risk of capsizing the craft. The seven ministers may be at cross purposes to all the world, except the President. They may be pulling in seven different directions, to the great detriment and peril of the country, but when assembled as a Cabinet, with the President's eyes and ears attending them, they may be—are—as consonant as David's harp of solemn sound. H. W.

Another Letter.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—MORE CHANGES.

The government has countermanded the orders by which Gen. Saxton is relieved by Gen. Seymour, and has determined to recall Gen. Brannan, the pro-slavery superior of Gen. Saxton, between whom and himself warfare was continuous. This change would seem to render the return of Gen. Hunter to the Department of the South more probable; although it is impossible to predict what course the War Department may finally conclude to take. Great surprise has long been expressed in Republican circles at the retention of Gen. Brannan as acting commander of a department, which more than any other, unless it be the department of the Gulf, requires that the General in charge be anti-secesh to the core.

GEN. BURNSIDE ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FREDERICKSBURG AFFAIR.

Through several channels, I learned last evening, authoritatively, that Gen. Burnside acted, and does not hesitate to say that he acted upon his own responsibility in the Fredericksburg movement. He assumes all the blame that deservedly attaches to him who selected the points of crossing, and arranged the attack. He says that if the plan was a rash and ill-advised one, it was made so by his desire to get at the enemy, and his resolution to "move immediately on their works," as Grant proposed to do at Donelson, as he himself did at Newbern. He intimates that if his plan had been in all respects energetically carried out, it might have been successful, and blame is imputed to Gen. Franklin and other officers in this regard. Such I understood to be some points in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who have returned from their visit to Falmouth, disposed to accept these statements as embodying the substantial truth of the case. The journals which have charged the disaster upon Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, whose "imperative orders" to assault they have taken for granted, will now be reduced to the assertion that Burnside was "egged on" from Washington, and presently will have to sing smaller still.

That the reverse is happily much less disastrous than was at first believed; that the assault was all but successful, and might have been entirely so had all orders been obeyed; and that the army is in excellent condition and eager to meet the enemy again, are facts believed to be well established, and partially confirmed by Gen. Lee's official testimony.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION—PROS AND CONS.

The leader in last Thursday's TRIBUNE on the Banks Expedition, in which you suggest that, although it is to be regretted that its course had not been diverted to the James River, where, as the event proved, its arrival might have been of effectual assistance to Gen. Burnside in his Fredericksburg movement; and that although there is cause for regret that it could not have been at the right place in Virginia at the right moment, still the thirty or forty thousand men whom Gen. Banks commands are not to be thrown away, but are to arrive, at or about the 1st of January, in a section of country where an anti-slavery General at the head of a body of anti-slavery men, fresh from the farms and the workshops of New England, can deal the rebellion a deadly blow in its most vital part, set people who read it to thinking, and opened their eyes to certain corroborating circumstances. Many will rejoice to see our armies, under leaders who sympathize with the cause for which we are fighting, penetrating territory thickly populated with slaves, welcoming their aid, giving them arms and charging them with garrison and defensive responsibilities, at least. Few will be sorry to see the banks of our great rivers held by the laborers who have earned by the sweat of their brows the title to the plantations which they have tilled without pay from infancy. But some will ask whether Gen. Butler is not now, whatever his former views may have been, as ready to strike at slavery as Gen. Banks, and whether it would not have been more economical as well as more appropriate to entrust the work in the West to Western men, rather than in part to Eastern ones, at least so long as the rebellion holds Eastern Virginia in its coils; whether, in a word, it was necessary or wise to send thousands of troops hundreds of miles beyond the point at which the enemy was most defiant and powerful, to achieve objects toward the achievement of which other and sufficient armies were advancing; or to send a General, for whom there was plenty of work fitted to his powers nearer home, to supplant one who had governed a great rebel city to the satisfaction of the nation, and who had not done more, only because the reinforcements for which he often begged were persistently withheld from him.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1862.

NON-COMBATTANTS.

You will remember that some time since Gen. Rosecrans published his policy regarding citizens, and also defined the relations of soldiers and citizens to each other. He published a series of oaths and paroles for different classes, and among them one for non-combatants. From this I understand gradually grew an agreement between Gens. Rosecrans and Bragg by which it was established that there were to be no more arrests for political offenses. I have been led to understand that many political offenders have been released from captivity in the North and returned to this city, their releases having been effected under this agreement with Gen. Bragg. That such an agreement existed seems probable from the language of the letter I introduce below, but we have had no publication of the fact. It appears that Bragg has an intimation of the violation of the agreement and indites the following to Gen. Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MURFREESBORO, Dec. 11, 1862.

GENERAL: In your letter of the 4th inst., you express your abhorrence of the system of harrassing and arresting non-combattants. In a previous letter I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from a faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication was written, a number of citizens of Tennessee, charged only with political offences, or proclivities, were arrested and imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by your immediate order, or by your subordinates, for whose conduct you are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the commissioned officers who fall into my hands until this violation of good faith shall be corrected in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Com'g.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding U. S. forces, Nashville, Tenn.

This agreement is a matter of great public concern. If it has been published I have missed seeing it by some means or another, and if it has not it should certainly be published for the information of army officers. The threat to retaliate on commissioned officers makes it important to them, and General Rosecrans should publish the correspondence.

Gen. Rosecrans has made the same old mistake, perpetrated by Buell, Johnson, and others in this department. There is no way to treat an enemy but as such. There is no way to treat these rebel citizens but as rebel captured soldiers, and send them south after paroling them. Gen. Buell, after his lengthy experience in this department had to come to that conclusion and one of the last acts of his administration was to order all rebel citizens in Kentucky sent to Vicksburg. The policy was urged on Gen. Rosecrans by men of experience like Judge Lane of Alabama, and Gen. Negley of this city. He will find in the end that his present labor is in vain. He might as well attempt to reconcile water and oil as the rebels to the old government. If he will send them south, he will do himself, his army, and the rebels, justice. He need have very little fear of those who are now here, ever going voluntarily into the rebel army.

MAJOR GENERALS KEEPING BACHELOR'S HALL.

The city is positively crowded with Major Generals and Brigadiers, from nearly all the armies in the country. We have Major General Lew Wallace from Grant's army; Major General Ord, from the Potomac; Major Gen. Hamilton from the Corinth army; Buell, and the four Major Generals of his old army besides Rosecrans. Several of these are engaged in the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Buell. I happened in a few evenings since on a visit to one of the above mentioned, and found him busily engaged with others, in keeping Bachelor's Hall over a French Restaurant, in this city. Gen. Lew Wallace was leaning his rickety chair against a dilapidated bedpost, which creaked whenever Wallace moved. He was trying to look philosophical, and my mind reverted on seeing him, to the famous specimen of contentment who lived in a tub. General A. Schoepff was sitting leaning against the side of the fire-place, trying to warm his rheumatic side by the fire of two wet unseasoned bits of wood, which sang a plaintive ditty as the fire warmed it up, and occasionally gave vent to its ire in miniature explosions which served to attract the attention of Brig. Gen. Dana, who sat morose and silent in front of the fire forming the center of the picture. Gen. Tyler, evidently disgusted with the place, was lying on another bed in the room trying to compose himself to rest, and the four looked as dull as four great beetles, that couldn't hum, and as I had no disposition to catch the prevailing humor, I hastily retired, overpowered with a sense of their dignity and wisdom. They had passed as philosophers with me, for the simple reason that they had observed the Latin maxim:

"SILE, ET PHILOSOPHUS ESTO."

SMALL POX AT RICHMOND.

From a gentleman of this city I learn that the small pox is raging at Richmond, Va. He has letters from there giving detailed accounts of the excitement prevalent there regarding the disease. His letters state that the Confederate authorities have ordered the removal of all cases without the city. The Council of Richmond are taking other steps to prevent the extension of the disease. All persons are required to procure vaccine matter and either vaccinate themselves or have it done. It is feared that the disease may prove a pestilence.

THE 19TH ILLINOIS AND ITS LIEUT. COLONEL.

I understand that your issue of the 12th had an article from the pen of a friend of the Lieut. Colonel of the 19th Illinois, in answer to a former letter of mine. This I have not seen, but I learn that it claims for the officer that he is one of the most popular men in the regiment, and that it is vituperative in regard to your correspondent, accusing him of a disposition to vent his spleen. I would not notice the matter were I not rather surprised at the latter charge. I do not know the officer. Cannot now recall his name, and I know none of the officers of the 19th, except Col. Scott, who at the time I wrote you regarding the trouble in the 19th was not with the regiment. I take no other interest in the regiment than as the correspondent of a paper published in the city from whence the regiment came. I do not desire to prejudice anybody against the Lieut. Colonel of the 19th, and I mentioned the trouble in the 19th with regret. But if any one doubts that the appointment is not popular with the men, and not prejudicial to its interest, he should look at it as I did this afternoon, and he will be convinced I am right. SPECIAL.

BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

Part of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Therein—An Interesting Letter.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP 37TH ILL. VOLS., BATTLE FIELD, PRAIRIE GROVE, Dec. 10th, 1862.

On this beautiful morning, as I write, the sun shines out clearly and brightly, and the hum and bustle in our camp is as plain and cheerful as though battle smoke had not hung like a pall over this valley three days ago; and none, to look around, would suppose that in that time many of our brave men had been made martyrs by death or heroes by wounds. But the smoke has floated away on the winds which now serves to purify the air. The bodies of the dead are mostly gathered home, and over their last resting place the volleys have been fired, and the wounded whose groans of agony filled and frighted the night of the 7th of December have been carried to the hospitals to be cared for in the best way possible under the circumstances.

The excitement of the day has passed, also, and we can now sit down and write coolly of the incidents of a day which has given this little spot a place in history, and given another step forward in the effort for the maintenance of our Government to the armies which have sprung up as if by magic and rallied to the flag of the Union.

An actor in a battle has not perhaps the best opportunity of describing all the moves in the grand but terrible scene going on, but he can at least give accurately a description of that part which he acted. And so though I shall strive to do all justice, you will expect me to refer more particularly to the part of my own regiment and those immediately connected with us in the proper place. The second and third divisions of the Army of the Frontier, under Gen. Herron, on the morning of the 4th of December, were camped, the third on Flat Creek, twenty-nine miles south-west of Springfield, Missouri, and the second some six miles nearer the same place. On that morning we started at three o'clock, on the march for Gen. Blunt, who lay at Cane Hill, threatened by an overwhelming force of the rebels. On that day the second division marched twenty miles, and on the 5th they marched twenty-three miles; on the 6th marched twenty-six miles, and starting at midnight of the 6th, marched on the 7th to our present position, a distance of thirty miles, arriving about half past o'clock p. m. On the last ten miles of our march, we had been cheered by the music of cannon, from which we knew that the 3d division in advance of us were engaging the enemy. Already the news of the rout of our cavalry and capture of eighteen or twenty of their wagons, had reached us, and from this we knew that a powerful and determined enemy was before us and that Gen. Blunt needed our assistance, which had arrived just in time. Arriving on the field, we immediately formed line of battle and the battle opened as all modern battles do, with the thundering of artillery, and just here while our artillery is at work and doing splendid work too, as we lay in line supporting it. Let me describe the position the enemy had chosen on which to meet us. Instead of Prairie Grove, this should be called Grove Prairie. For it is a beautiful open valley lying between these hills, which forms Arkansas, running east to west some five miles long and one mile wide, bordered on either side by a range of heavily wooded hills and watered by Illinois Creek. On the range of hills on the south side, rising abruptly in some places, and in all places rapidly, till some thirty to fifty feet high, and then sloping gradually back for one and one-half miles, the rebels had planted their batteries and formed their line of battle. Across this valley, then, we witnessed an artillery duel, proving as at Pea Ridge, and all *Western* battles, the superiority of our *guns and practice*. This could not last long, however, for the rebel batteries were soon silenced or driven from the field, and as our regiment on the extreme right moved forward to a new position, supporting Murphy's battery, (1st Missouri light artillery) we saw a line of infantry moving from our left on the enemy's right, driving the skirmishers home, moving steadily and gallantly forward to the foot of the hill, and carrying their banners proudly up and over its crest, till they were lost to our view in the woods. But soon we heard the roll of musketry, an instant scattering, and then concentrating deadly, deafening, and we knew that the 20th Wisconsin and 19th Iowa were having terrible work. How our boys chafed at being compelled to listen without aiding. But we knew our turn was coming—had already come, for the order was given to move, and with a feeling of positive relief the banner of the 37th was borne forward. As we moved on our eyes were on the hill, and soon we saw our men giving way—one, and then another, then a handfull; then those regiments, which had gone so proudly up, were hurled down the hill, broken and shattered in pieces. From the right of our line the 37th Illinois and 26th Indiana were moved to the extreme left and faced to the same hill where the 19th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin had a moment before been driven. Steadily, rapidly and unbroken those two veteran regiments, the 37th on the right and the 26th on the left, moved across the open ground to the foot of the hill, lay down under cover of the fence, and threw forward skirmishers to discover and unmask the enemy's position by drawing their fire. The regiments below were not kept long in waiting, and the 26th on the enemy's flank and the 37th in the enemy's front, moved up that hill in the face of a most terrific fire to support their skirmishers.

The 37th at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge had looked the wolf in the face—had contested the ground inch by inch with McCulloch's division, but never had we been welcomed to the sight of such an overwhelming force of rebels nor shrouded in so terrible a cloud of bullets as greeted us on gaining the summit of the hill. Forward we rushed however to the cover of a fence in front, and there we paid our compliments to the rebel line, which rose like a wall before us, and not more than eighty yards distant. Yet cool as we were, thus engaged our commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Black, than whom there is no braver man or more skilful officer in this army, discovering that the 26th Indiana had been driven back under the fire, leaving our left unsupported, and that the rebels were planting a battery on our right, which would sweep our entire line, gave the order to retreat, an order necessary but reluctantly obeyed. To retreat in the face of such a fire is not an easy or a bloodless task. Down the hill we went, however, across the meadow, at its foot, and into the corn field, where our regiment halted at the first order, and formed rapidly with our left resting on a battery.

We had fallen back some 450 yards and there awaited orders. Meantime, the 26th Indiana had formed under cover of a fence, and were already at work again. But in a moment their line was broken, and their forces scattered like chaff before the wind, while the rebels followed like a pack of wolves in the open meadow below. They did not think what a welcome they were to receive, or they surely would have been more cautious. The battery on our left limbered up and passed off 300 yards to the rear. The 26th swept by us to form in our rear, and then our fire was unmasked and we resumed our harvest of death. Five hundred yards is an easy range for our rifles. For the first time in our lives the enemy stood in an open field within that distance, and we profited by the occasion. Rising up we poured a volley into their flank. How their ranks went like ripe and heavy grain before the mower's scythe. They had not calculated on such a reception as this and stopped as if amazed. But they did not hesitate long, another volley, another swing of the great sythe of death, and they broke and fled into the woods, nor did they stop until the brow of the hill was passed and they were so hidden from our view. Just then the 20th formed on our left and so the fighting on that part of the field closed. We had not driven them from the hill, but we held the plain, even in reach of their guns, unmolested.

Our cannonading was resumed and one of our batteries engaged a rebel battery which had been brought on the field while their shot flew over our heads as we rested on the ground. It was a wild and beautiful music to us, filled with a consciousness that we could overpower them in this line so easily. But while we listened another voice of battle rose on our extreme right. Musketry was heard again, and we knew that Gen. Blunt had arrived with his reinforcements from Cane Hill. It was good news to us, wearied with marching and fighting, and we listened to the ebb and flow of the tide of battle—and so it continued until night and silence shrouded the battle field; silence as to hostile noises, but *not* silence, for the voices of the wounded, from every direction, were heard pleading for help or full of despairing agony. The after part of a battle is always the most fearful. But we did not listen long, for sleep, the sleep of the weary, of forgetfulness, came on us like an angel of mercy. That night a flag of truce, with Gen. Marmaduke, entered our camps, and these flags kept passing to and fro until 10 o'clock a. m., when Gen. Hindman having secured an armistice until 5 o'clock p. m., acknowledged himself whipped and surrendered the field. Then begun the work of burying the dead and collecting arms. Of these quite a large number were secured. In this battle the rebels had from 20,000 to 25,000 men, while we had not more than 8,000 men engaged. In infantry they outnumbered us more than two to one, and fought us when we had marched 105 miles in three and a half days. It was terrible odds, but we whipped them, as their Generals acknowledged. When has our Western army ever been beaten? The loss of our regiment in killed, wounded and missing, (including five prisoners) will reach eighty to ninety. Our total loss killed, wounded and prisoners, will not fall much, if any, short of 1,200. The rebels acknowledge a loss of wounded equal to ours, and of killed of three to two. We estimate their total loss at near 2,000.

While we were yet on the hill our Lieut. Colonel was wounded, and after rallying the regiment in the field, was compelled to leave us. But the Colonel commanding the brigade which we charged sent word to him that his men fought nobly. So much for what the rebels think and say of the 37th Illinois. Gen. Herron said we did the best fighting of any regiment on the field. All did most nobly. The rebels lost Gen. Stein and several Colonels, &c., killed. Our regiment captured one stand of rebel colors, and brought off the standard of the 20th Wisconsin, left on the field.

Thus have we fought and conquered. W. P. B.

LETTER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State of Feeling in the Country—What is Thought at Washington—Illinois and Michigan Canal Enlargement—Gen. McClernand's Expedition—Marine Artillery—Col. Fry's Surrender.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 23, 1862.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

A great degree of depression and gloom hangs over the community on account of the state of affairs at and about Washington—the defeat on the Rappahannock, the unsatisfactory condition of the relations existing between the President and his Cabinet, and a majority of the Senate. I do not exaggerate when I say that the people are fast settling down into a state of despair as respects the subjugation of the rebels, and the reconstruction of the Union. They could go any length—emancipation, confiscation, &c.—in order to bring the war to successful termination; but they begin to stand appalled at the future. When they see destracted councils at Washington, traitors in the army, traitors in the Northern States, men who have no heart in the preservation of the Union, unless they can also preserve slavery, thus placing slavery above their patriotism, they begin to despair of the Republic. Why, I notice that some of the Democratic papers are already announcing in advance that they will not support the war if slavery is to be interfered with. With the same propriety they might oppose the war if any species of rebel property is to be injured by it. Do not these men see that they are deifying slavery as a national not domestic institution; in fact placing the right of property in slaves above all other rights; making it a more sacred thing than the Constitution and the Union.

WHAT IS THOUGHT AT WASHINGTON.

A private letter from an intelligent gentleman in Washington says: "Matters here are getting more and more complicated and disheartening. The news from Fredericksburg, that Burnside had been compelled to recross the Rappahannock, after a most terrible defeat, is humiliating and disastrous. I suppose the army will now go into winter quarters. Affairs are certainly most bunglingly managed, and have been from the first, as regards the army. What is to come next, or where we are finally to land, is beyond human ken. It is surmised here, that the developments of the Porter inquiry will make it necessary to call a court-martial upon McClellan himself. Where is Banks? That's the question often asked, but never answered. What folly to send him away round the capes, when his aid is required nearer home? But of course there is a plan in all this, and we outsiders must wait its full development. I confess, for one, I don't see it."

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

On the subject of the Illinois and Michigan Canal the same letter says: "I heard last night that Commodore Foote expressed some doubt as to the feasibility of taking gun-boats through the contemplated enlarged canal, of sufficient capacity of draft to stand the rough seas of the lakes. And yet Col. Webster has reported very confidently that it may be done. He is backed up by Commodore A. D. Porter of the flotilla fleet. There are several Chicago men here, I suppose to "lobby" for the bill, among them Mr. Farnham of the Rock Island Railroad, E. Anthony and Judge Norton of Joliet."

In this connection I might add that a large number of the English gunboats, which have been taken around the Cape of Good Hope to China, draw but from three to four feet of water, and are but twenty to one hundred and fifty horse power. Surely, such boats as them could pass the canal locks.

THE RAID INTO KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE—ILLINOIS TROOPS CALLED FOR.

The news of a rebel raid in Western Kentucky, and the tearing up of a portion of the Columbus and Corinth railroad, of course caused a fresh demand for troops from this State. The regular army officers, I suppose, think that Gov. Yates keeps a spare regiment or two in his breeches pocket all the time, and all they need to do is to ask for and obtain them. In this instance two regiments were called for, and one, the 128th, Colonel Hundley, sent forward. This regiment was raised principally in Williamson county, and is composed of a very fine looking set of men. The loyalty of many of the men in this regiment having been questioned by some of their neighbors before they enlisted, since that time, and just before leaving home, the men so doubted employed themselves in going about the county and licking the doubters. Some men whom I wot of would have a good many rounds to fight were they to choose this mode of settling that question.

BILLIARD MATCH.

A grand billiard match for $250 a side was decided here last week, between two men, named Michael Higgins and Charles Curtis. These men, who appear to have obtained quite a reputation in their peculiar line, were originally billiard markers, and probably have devoted their whole minds to the amusement, from childhood. Curtis is from Springfield, and said to be the best player in the Northwest. Higgins is from Peoria. In the first game Curtis was, of course, the favorite with the Springfieldites, who bet largely upon him, and lost correspondingly, for Higgins beat him handsomely, and is to-day engaged in giving Curtis his revenge, the stakes being the same as before. Curtis, in this last game, made some very fine runs, and was ahead at last accounts.

A great crowd surrounded the table, and quite heavy bets appeared to have been made. The first game of billiards I ever saw played was between the celebrated Lord Cardigan (then Brudenell) of Balaklava charge fame, and a distinguished member of the British Parliament, a colleague of Daniel O'Connell. Sir Walter Scott (son of the celebrated novelist, and then in Lord Brudenell's regiment,) and other celebrities, were present. Brudenell was subsequently dismissed by court martial from the regiment for the seduction of the Lieut. Colonel's wife. This was a matter of thirty years ago.

THEATRE IN SPRINGFIELD.

A theatre has been established here by a Mr. Hale, and appears to be doing a smashing business. The people of Springfield seem to patronize any thing in this line, or in the way of concerts, negro minstrels, &c., but eschew lectures and other entertainments of a more intellectual character.

SHIN PLASTERS PLENTY.

The shin plasters appear to have it all their own way here still. Government currency appear to grow scarcer daily. It is no doubt hoarded, while the latter stuff is kept on the move. The grand jury should take hold of the matter, or it will soon grow to be an unendurable nuisance.

GENERAL M'CLERNAND'S EXPEDITION.

It is again said that Gen. McClernand's expedition is about to start, and that this time there is no mistake. But I see by the telegraph that General Sherman had left Memphis with a large expedition. If he has done so, it is with the intention, no doubt, of making an attack upon the rebel defenses. He will thus be before hand with Gen. McClernand, and the troops he has with him must be those originally intended for our Illinois General. I still adhere to my opinion that West Point is determined, if possible, to forestall any action of a General who does not belong inside of the magic circle. Gen. McClernand left for Jacksonville to-day, where he will be united in marriage to Miss Dunlap, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Major Dunlap.

THE MARINE ARTILLERY.

Gov. Yates has at length succeeded in having this body, mostly recruited fraudulently in Chicago, mustered out of the service. He was for some time in communication with the War Department upon the subject, and privately dispatched Hon. A. W. Haines of Waukegan, to Washington to look after the interest of the young men who were deceived in entering this service. The following is a copy of a letter from the War Department recently received by the Governor:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

Major General J. G. Foster, commanding Department of North Carolina, Newbern, N. C.

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War, I enclose, herewith, letters from the Governor of Illinois [1 482 (A. S.) 1862] and a pamphlet in reference to the "Marine Artillery," Col. Howard.

The Secretary directs that this body of troops be mustered out of service as soon as the services of the same can be spared.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency, the Governor of Illinois.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE BILLIARD MATCH CONCLUDED.

Since writing the above I learn that the billiard match, which was one of one thousand points, four carom game, was won by Curtis. He scored 1,596 points in ninety-four plays, being an average of seventeen. Your billiard players may understand it. I confess I don't.

COL. FRY'S SURRENDER.

The news of Col. Fry's surrender at Trenton caused considerable sensation here. The Colonel was well known in this part of the State as well as in Will and adjoining counties. ZETA.

THE LATE CABINET CRISIS.

The Senatorial Caucus that Led to it.

[H. J. R. to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1862.

On Tuesday last the death of Mr. Hanchett, of Wisconsin, was announced in both Houses; the Senate, consequently, adjourned at a very early hour. Before the Senators had separated, each of the Republicans was notified, not in the usual way by a printed notice, but by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to attend a caucus immediately. Twenty-four were present, and as soon as the caucus had organized, Mr. Grimes offered a resolution to the effect that the welfare of the country required the withdrawal from the Cabinet of the Secretary of State. Mr. Grimes accompanied the resolution with a speech denouncing Mr. Seward in the sharpest manner; and he was followed by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Wade, Mr. Field the new Senator from New Jersey, and several others in the same strain. The general tenor of their remarks was that Mr. Seward exercised a complete and controlling influence over President Lincoln, and that this influence was the cause of the tardy and ineffectual prosecution of the war. It was alleged that he had resisted strenuously the Proclamation of Emancipation, as well as the removal of General McClellan,—and that the departure of General Banks for the Gulf, just at the moment when he was needed to co-operate with Burnside in the movement upon Richmond, was due entirely to him. The attack was evidently concerted, and was pressed with the utmost vehemence. The more conservative Senators, taken entirely by surprise, met it mainly by pleas for delay. Mr. King of New York, at some length, deprecated hasty action on a question of so much moment, and a proposition was finally made to adjourn. This was resisted very warmly and with a good deal of impatience, by the supporters of the resolution, who demanded an immediate decision. It was called, however, by a vote of thirteen to eleven.

On Wednesday afternoon the caucus met again, and twenty-nine Senators were present. The feeling of the members had not changed, and it was thought necessary by the conservatives to evade the issue which had been raised rather than meet it directly. Mr. Harris, of New York, offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Grimes, declaring that, in the judgment of the Republican members of the Senate the welfare of the country would be promoted by a reconstruction of the cabinet. It was urged that this would deprive the movement of the appearance of being directed against Mr. Seward personally, and would give the President an opportunity of making other changes which might be deemed desirable. Occasion was taken to correct some of the misstatements which had been made in regard to Mr. Seward.

These denials, however, failed to shake the authors of the movement in their purpose to eject Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, and Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Harris, by inserting the word "*partial*" before the word "reconstruction," so as to call for a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet only. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Harris, and, thus amended, the resolution was adopted, twenty-eight Senators voting for it, Mr. King of New York declining to vote at all. It is very clear that the conservative Senators regarded the amendment offered by Judge Harris as having the effect to deprive the movement of its original *animus*, else they would not have voted for it; while it is equally clear that the authors of the movement considered Mr. Fessenden's amendment as sufficient to define the specific purpose of the resolution, in the sense of their original motive. After taking the vote, a committee of nine was appointed to wait upon President Lincoln and inform him of the action which had been taken. This committee consisted of Senators Collamer, Sumner, Fessenden, Harris, Howard, Wade, Trumbull, Grimes and Browning.

Mr. Seward learned the action of the caucus within a very few minutes after the vote was taken; and before the adjournment of the caucus he placed in the President's hand resigning his office as Secretary of State. He declined also to attend any further meetings of the Cabinet, or to take any action, or to make any suggestion, concerning public affairs; but would continue to perform the routine duties of his office until his successor should be appointed.

Flour from Sorghum.

Mr. James Newton, of Bowling Green Wood county, sends to the Perrysburg *Independent* the result of an experimment made in that place during the past fall. He says: "I planted seventy-two rods of ground in rows forty inches apart, from which Mr. H. Fay manufactured eighty-one gallons of good thick syrup. As the seed was all ripe, I saved thirteen bushels, a part of which, after being thoroughly dried in an old house, was taken to the Bowling Green Mills, and there, by an ingenious alteration in the machinery used for grinding buckwheat, Mr. Perry Thomas succeeded in making a very good article of flour. Several of our citizens have tried the Sorghum flour in bread, and all pronounce it superior to buckwheat flour."—*Toledo Blade*.

Gen. Milroy.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (intense tory) has the following characteristic notice of the gallant Gen. Milroy, now scattering the rebels in Western Virginia:

Milroy is a small-potato Abolition politician from Indiana, whose warfare is principally upon the Democratic press and upon unprotected women and children in Western Virginia. There is, indeed, a heavy reckoning for all such Generals who have invaded private rights. They will all be called to account for it, and will be made to suffer for the outrages they have perpetrated upon individual liberty.

DECLINE IN RAGS.—A Boston paper says: Rags are going down. On Wednesday they fell two cents, and greater declines are threatened. The amount of paper stock which the present high prices have brought forward is immense. Old paper has fallen to four cents a pound, and one party in this city who has been buying very largely has stopped purchasing, having now over 50,000 lbs on hand. Those who are hoarding their rags or old paper had better sell it at once.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE ST.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best IRON FEED MILL AND SHELLER now in use, taking into consideration, price durability, and the work they will do. The Mills can be seen at PALMER & PLUMONDON'S, Millwrights, corner of West Water and Washington streets, or at HOOKER & JONES' Agricultural Store, 107 Lake street. For particulars address me, Post Office Box 2969. G. SHEPARD, Agent Box 2969.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves, for men and boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. R. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.—The best way to make them such is to give or receive one of L. CORNELL & CO'S NOISELESS AND CHAMPION SEWING MACHINES, now greatly improved. No gift of friendship could be of more lasting benefit. In your Holiday shopping look at them and Barnum's Self Sewer, at 122 Lake street.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient and decidedly
The Best and Cheapest Timepiece
for general and reliable use, ever offered. [illegible]
And is Warranted an Accurate Timepiece.
[illegible] HUBBARD BROS. [illegible] New York.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER [illegible]

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids Ruchings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of the best styles in market
JUST OPENING AT
STRYKER & CO.'s,
141 Lake Street.
500 CLOAKS
Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.
500 Wool Blankets
Of the best manufacture and at low prices.
100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,
NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS.
All seasonable goods.
SHAWLS.
A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description,
OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,
Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,
HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,
Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.
DRESS GOODS,
Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.
All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
13 South South Wells street, Chicago.
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and Short Time Buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited;
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
190 & 201 Randolph St., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &C., &C.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Having been thoroughly overhauled, and considerable additions made to the Cabin accommodations, the magnificent steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, - - - Commander,
Will be despatched from
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863.
Rates of fare CONSIDERABLY LOWER than any other line crossing the Atlantic. Immediate application for Berths is necessary, and no berths secured till paid for. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York.

MUSIC
—AND—
PIANO FORTES
The best assortment in Chicago can be found at 84 Clark street, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE.
W. H. HARLOW & D. F. FAULDS, PROPRIETORS.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
&C., &C., &C.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, [illegible] which will be offered at LESS THAN [illegible] THEIR VALUE. [illegible]
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, [illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

78 LAKE STREET.
Great Bargains!
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Zephyr Skating Caps,
HOODS.
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
CAPES,
SHAWLS,
AFFGHANS,
All at Greatly Reduced Prices
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

FOR THE CATARRH
DR. WADSWORTH'S
DRY UP.
A perfect and speedy cure for the CATARRH.
WARRANTED TO CURE.
For sale to the Trade by LORD & SMITH, No. 23 Lake street, Chicago.

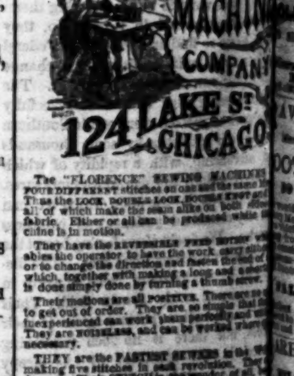
WOOLEN HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose
FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS.
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS
Men's Half Hose, Sontags, Nubias, Mittens, Leggings, &c.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.
WOOLEN YARNS.
HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation)
MEN'S HALF HOSE, LADIES RIBBED HOSIERY.
New Commenced Slippers
All at the lowest cash prices.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 LaSalle street.

JUST PUBLISHED,
WILL. S. HAYS'
Last and Best Song, entitled
"The Drummer Boy of Shiloh"
Embellished with a Descriptive Title Page, published and for sale by D. P. FAULDS, [illegible]

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago.

NE PLUS ULTRA
SKATES.
The DeBrame's Patent Skates
No Straps. No Clamps. No Pain. [illegible] all professional Skaters in this country. Also, CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE, English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates. Just received and for sale by JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 111 Randolph street.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible] The people are perceiving that [illegible] are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to [illegible] SEWING MACHINE of known practical [illegible] There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country [illegible] Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE [illegible] LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] This is the only SEWING MACHINE [illegible] making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTARY HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, [illegible] Indiana and Southern Michigan.
☞ Circulars may be had on application.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
Invented in 1845—Perfected in [illegible]
[illegible] HOWE MACHINE [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES [illegible]

ATTENTION, TEACHERS [illegible]

Special Notices.

J. DUGGIN, "V. S.," late of the Common, will hold an office at Pottam's Sale Stables, 18 Franklin street, between Lake and Water, (daily) For the treatment of ALL DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO HORSES. [illegible]

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier [illegible]

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART. [illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH! R. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] Office, 183 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. SEELYE, Post Office Box 481, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!! [illegible] A BETTER ARTICLE [illegible] TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN [illegible] FURNISHING GOODS, Tremont Block, Dearborn St. [illegible] Fall and Winter Goods. [illegible] GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. [illegible]

DAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 50 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

[illegible] HART, NEEDHAM & CO'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. [illegible] South Clark Street. H. T. MERRILL, Agent.

S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] 20 River Street, Chicago.

[illegible] PORK PACKERS AND STORAGE. [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want [illegible]

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. [illegible]

FLOUR DEALERS AND [illegible] White Winter Wheat Flour [illegible]

[illegible] YER BROTHERS.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of Sole Leather. [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

[illegible] LICH'S VIOLET COPYING [illegible] SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

[illegible] UCTION IN LIVERY [illegible] REDUCED MY PRICES [illegible]

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, &c.

&c., &c., &c.

We would respectfully call your attention to our large and well selected stock of the above goods, which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of BEAVER, NUTRIA, NEAPOLITAN, SILK and STIFF HATS, of the most approved shapes.

CAPS, for MEN and BOYS, of every description.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

No. 107 Lake st., cor. Dearborn st., Chicago.

78 LAKE STREET.

Great Bargains!

HOOP SKIRTS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Zephyr Skating Caps!

HOODS.

NUBIAS,

SONTAGS,

CAPES,

SHAWLS,

AFFGHANS

All at Greatly Reduced Pric

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

GRAVES & IRVINE,

de15-97t 31 Lake st

FOR THE CATARR

DR. WADSWORTH'S

DRY UP

A perfect and speedy cure for the CATARRH

WARRANTED TO CUR

For sale to the Trade by

LORD & SMITH, No. 28 Lake street, Chicago, I

WOOLEN HOSIER

Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Ho

FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOO

Men's Half Hose, Scotch, Welted, Misses, Sisters Leggings, &c.

& CO.,

ZEPHYR WORSTED

WOOLEN YARNS.

HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own Importa

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

LADIES RIBBED HOSIER

New Commenced Slippe

All at the lowest cash prices.

SUTTON & BURRITT

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JUST PUBLISHED,

WILL. S. HAYS

Last and Best Song, entitled

"The Drummer Boy of Shil

Embellished with a Descriptive Title Page, pronounced by all to be the most beautiful piece of Music ever published. 31 Clark street, Chic

☞ Price 50 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage

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MALT HOUSE,

Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago

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SKATES.

The DeBraine's Patent Stee

No Straps. No Clasps. No Fuss. They are s

all practical Skaters in the country. Also,

THE PARAGON SKATE,

English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor skat

Just received and for sale by

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de15-y468-1m 111 Randolph street, Chicago

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE

Boston Office, 343 Washington st., New York Office, 505 Broadway.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE w

The people are perceiving that glowing w

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase

SEWING MACHINE of known practical utilit

There are 50,000 Machines in use in this count

Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILA

LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

It is a PERPETUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 900 per c

(its cost) may be obtained in use by its possess

It is the only Machine in the World that MAKE

LOCK STITCH with the BOT

HOOK, and using the GLAZED COTTON

GEORGE W. CHITTENDEN

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, I

Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

Office and Salesroom, 124 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ Circulars may be had on application at

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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

Special Notices.

DUGGIN, "V. S." late of

will hold an office at

Sheridan Stables, 18 Franklin street, be

Adams Sale and Water, (daily)

For the treatment of

DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO HORSES.

Mr. D. will charge Two Dollars for his opinion, and if he undertakes the case, the charge will be Ten Dollars, which will not charge for the opinion if he undertakes a cure.

DO YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, late of Boston, Chief Physician to the Boston Dispensary, and M. D. W. has for the past ten years devoted his time and attention exclusively to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and by a careful and persevering application of the most approved remedies, has succeeded in curing many cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Blood and Skin, and other Chronic Diseases, after all other means had failed. Office and residence, 29 North Clark street, opposite the Court House. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Medicines furnished to patients at a distance. Address as above, or by letter, inclosing a stamp.

THROAT, LUNG, HEART.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

A single head of hair in a crown of glory. With the use of AMBROSIA it will last as a protection to the head, and enhance the beauty of the face divine. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only preparation discovered that will bring about the desired result. It is a stimulating, oily extract from the SCALP AND GLANDS OF MARINO SHEEP, and is the only preparation that will CURE THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP AND GLANDS OF THE SKIN, it is medicinally adapted to promote the growth of the hair. THE ONLY PREPARATION DISCOVERED THAT WILL CURE THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP AND GLANDS OF THE SKIN.

For sale by

J. H. REED & CO., 151 and 153 Lake street.

Wholesale Druggists, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least degree, but will effectually restore the hair to its original

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

Will impart a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the outside wrapper. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., (late 233 Broadway and 19 Bond,) up stairs.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Or Remedy cure Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, by letter, with directions for use. Call or state your case by letter, with stamp, and it will be sent you free. Do not be deceived by worthless nostrums. Thirty-one years practice and experience. Office and Laboratory No. 1-3 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office box 77.

DR. PRABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

A. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

It is a sure cure for Catarrh, that Consumption, and by the use of which thousands are yearly hurried to untimely graves. It is the only known and certain way to cure consumption in its first stage.

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are very slight. Persons first experience a dryness of the nasal passages, with slight attacks of sneezing, and are sore to the changes of temperature. In this condition they should use the remedy at once. If neglected, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive, the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs is constantly changed in quality; they are subject to frequent colds, which settle on the throat and chest, or else they fall into the throat and are discharged from the nose. Sometimes the nasal passages become completely stopped up, and the voice is thick and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and the breath becomes frequently taken short.

SEELEY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all symptoms can be effectually removed.

SEELEY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price, $1.00 per Box, with full and clear directions, sent by ex-

Dr. D. SEELYE,

No. 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)

Post Office Box 1871, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

In correcting, regulating and removing all irregularities of the monthly periods to which the female is subject, they have always succeeded as a preventative, when taken during pregnancy, they never failed to produce a safe delivery at the proper time, and in restoring the health and vigor of the system, they will inform you in plain language that they are perfectly harmless, and will do all

Price, $1.00 per Box.

Given by "General Wholesale Agents."

SMITH, Akerstreet,

HARRIS, 93 South Water street.

HAROLD, 61 and 63 Market street.

HAROLD, 93 North Clark street.

HAROLD, 81 Lake street, corner of Wells.

HOOKER, 86 West Randolph street.

HOOKER, 86 West Madison street.

HOOKER, corner of Clark and Adams street.

In sending ATTEND for the "above agents" be particular to state that you want the PILLS (positively) by mail, to any part of the

Country.

Be sure particular. Buy nothing but Duponco's Golden Pills "hereafter, unless you find the name of "H. Howe & Co." on the outside wrapper, on account of the Pills having been counterfeited.

Price $1.00 per box.

PORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

Are a combination of Ingredients in these Pills are the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, correcting all irregularities, removing all obstructions, relieving all painful symptoms attending a suppression of the least, within, all nervous irritability, and will restore to health and sound sleep, which arise from interruption of

DR. CHESEMAN'S PILLS

Are the result of a new era in the treatment of the sick. Their operation is mild, safe and certain. Sent by express to any part of the country. Price $1.00 per box. Full directions how to use them. Information can also be had at the office. Office and Laboratory No. 1-3 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office box 77.

DR. PRABODY.

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A. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

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Be sure particular. Buy nothing but Duponco's Golden Pills "hereafter, unless you find the name of "H. Howe & Co." on the outside wrapper, on account of the Pills having been counterfeited.

Price $1.00 per box.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY,

FOR

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

AND GRAVEL,

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposition, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EYTRAQT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickledust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

OF BOTH SEXES,

ARISING FROM EXCESSES,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Wasting of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.	

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painful, Suppressed, or Excessive Menses, Ulceration or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

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Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being sworn according to law, says that the Extract Buchu is entirely free from Mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th day of November, 1862. W. F. RINGLAND, Alderman.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

Its Principles and Utility Discussed.

Relative and Positive Features and Value.

Speech of Geo. R. Chittenden, Esq.

Delivered in the Convention of Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine Agents from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Northern Indiana.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We had so far proceeded with reviewing the sewing machines in Convention yesterday, as to include all the machines down to the present time—the more popular machines, and stitches made by these machines—the chain stitch, the double thread chain stitch, and the lock stitch.

The chain stitch machines are used for embroidery, or fancy work, and are not considered practical machines for sewing, therefore, what we have to consider are the lock stitch, and the double thread chain stitch machines. There is one principle common to all sewing machines for making stitches, viz: the eye pointed needle, which, with a thread passing through the eye penetrates the fabric to be sewed, receding after it has passed through the fabric far enough so that in its return motion it shall form a loop on the under surface of the fabric thus penetrated. Now this loop is called the needle thread loop, and every sewing machine has to make this loop. This needle loop has to be made of different sizes in the different machines.

Thus, through this loop is passed the entire body of a shuttle, in those machines making the lock stitch with a shuttle. Therefore, this needle thread loop has to be made the largest in this class of machines. A smaller needle loop is made for the double thread chain stitch machines, as it is only necessary to enter a small shaft of steel, eye pointed, straight or curved, into this needle loop in order to hold or distend it; also, it requires a small sized needle loop for that class of sewing machines making the lock stitch with the rotating hook.

This needle-loop, then, is common to all machines—it is desirable to have this needle-loop the smallest possible to do its work. A small needle-loop is more easily controlled than a large one.

The needle-loop may change its position when large and thereby skip stitches; the smaller is the less likely to change its position or skip stitches. This needle-loop principle, common to all sewing machines, I wish to illustrate in particular.

I hold in my right hand a sewing machine needle, and in the left hand a spool of cotton; the thread passes through that eye. Now the lock stitch made by the rotating hook is generally more elastic, than when made by a shuttle. But the lock stitch itself I believe to be more elastic than the double thread chain stitch. If I shall prove to you that the lock stitch when properly sewn, is more elastic than the double thread chain stitch, then the argument of elasticity is taken away, and there remains no argument in facts to support the assertion, that the lock stitch proposes to pass them entirely, with their double thread chain stitch. This stitch is not a popular stitch, and I believe never can be made so.

Now we come to the lock stitch. The lock stitch is made by two classes of machines—those making the lock stitch with a shuttle, and the other is operated with a rotating hook. There is only one machine which uses the rotating hook. There are a multiplicity which use a shuttle.

As there is only one machine which uses the rotating hook, I will consider first that class of machines using a shuttle, and also with their mode of operation; and then we will consider the rotating hook machine, which is the Wheeler & Wilson machine. It would be well that all sewing machines are in common, so far as the perforation of the fabric with the eye-pointed needle is concerned, and the formation of the needle thread loop of the fabric.

Here is a board, through which are made a series of holes all in line—each directly after the other.

This board represents a piece of cloth, and these holes where the needle perforates the cloth. Then is a shuttle made in the form of wood, and a cord attached to it as the thread usually passes from the shuttle. Now with a cord doubled passed downward through one of the holes in this board, I have with it formed a needle loop. Now we have to make the needle-loop of such size that this loop will freely pass between the lips of the shaft in the needle-loop a thread, then the needle recedes and draws the loop up into the cloth. This movement of course is rapid.

We perceive in the operation of this machine that the whole body of the shuttle passes through the loop.

This requires a forward and backward movement of the shuttle. It is accomplished by a motion called the vibrating motion—starting, moving forward, and then starting, moving back and stopping.

It is not generally known that Mr. A. B. Wilson, by the use of a shuttle made on the—an improvement, as it was thought at that time, over any shuttle machine invented prior to it. The cone-pointed shuttle used by Howe. Mr. Wilson made a two-pointed shuttle, that in its strokes each way, forward and backwards, it should take a stitch. By this means a saving in time and power was hoped to be accomplished. Lerow & Blodgett thought to do away with the vibrating motion and a good shuttle machine for such sewing, that the rotating motion of a shuttle would be the best mode of interlocking threads. They met with difficulties in their attempts. They made a machine. It was found necessary to rotate, to pass around a curved shuttle race one foot in diameter. It was a good idea, so far as stitches are concerned, but could not be made practical.

Mr. Wilson saw that the shuttle moving twice to make one stitch required as much power as moving it once, and applied it to each stitch. He therefore resolved to save that time. I suppose there were 60 of his machines sold at that time, that was a large number of sewing machines for 1851 and 1852. But he was never contented until he could successfully apply the vibrating motion for the interlocking of threads, making the lock stitch. I desire to show you the difference between the rotating motion for making the lock stitch, and the vibrating motion; and when you understand the operation of a shuttle in one machine, you understand it in all machines using a shuttle. As I told you yesterday, there are springs and levers that are patented for all machines; but if you understand the principles you understand all machines, you can classify them to a certainty.

If you know it is a shuttle machine, you know its mode of operation when you know the operation of the shuttle.

If you know it is a rotating hook machine, you know its mode of operation when you know the operation of the rotating hook. And no matter by what names they are called—it may be one company, it may be another, it may be several old ideas, together—all must be as difficult for one machine to operate as another, in such case, in grades of inventions, and remarks, I take for granted that all machines are in their best condition for sale, as they pass from their manufacturers' hands.

We have treated at considerable length the elasticity of stitches. The machines using the rotating hook for interlocking threads in the process of sewing. I believe, can make the most elastic seam. Important improvements added to the Wheeler & Wilson rotating hook machine, made during the past six months, prove clearly this position.

A gilling twine is used with a slight tension. This is passed around a bobbin, which has no tension, and is drawn into the cloth by the rotating hook, which equalizes the tension on both threads. The result is a strong, even seam, but as elastic as hand-sewing.

Here the speaker took in his hands the bedplate of a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, as received from the foundry, and explained piece by piece as he put all the parts of a machine together. We will give an example, and stop it 4,000 times in a minute. This I am not aware, has ever been done in practice. A shuttle machine cannot practically make—be—thousand stitches a minute, and it would, indeed, be a curiosity to see one that could do it. The vibrating motion prevents it. You may apply mechanical device—springs, levers, screws—as you like; a shuttle machine has this embarrassment, and always will have it. Now, I am not going to ignore the shuttle machine as a point of any object; it is simply to show you the truth—that I believe, from experience, that the vibrating motion in making the lock-stitch, and other stitch, upon the under surface of a fabric, will never be the motion the most successful or popular, and I believe all such motions in machinery have seen their best day. *You take these vibrating motions away, and put in their stead a* [illegible] you have a machine for stopping, etc., etc. when you commence and when you finish sewing. It is a motion constantly in one direction. It is a wheel, and it rotates, and you can put just as much velocity as you want. It is only a question of the amount of power applied.

Now I wish to make another illustration; you have probably seen a cash saw; you have probably seen a rotating saw, a circular saw. Well, I will try here to represent a cash saw (diagram.) Now, the motion of that saw is in the up and down direction. It is a vibrating cash saw, and is precisely like the shuttle machine, in its principle. The rotating saw is on a shaft, and it rotates constantly in one direction. Now, I ask the question, which of these two will allow the most shaft to turn the most rapidly, which will rotate or revolve most rapidly? Certainly the rotating saw, and do it with less wear and tear. Now the principle of interlocking the threads in making the lock-stitch is precisely upon that basis. The one machine has a rotating motion, and the other a vibrating motion, and these two motions are the issues. A party who makes a shuttle machine says, "I don't care to make a 1,000 stitches a minute, 600 will answer my purpose." But it will not answer my purpose, if the operator knows much about the sewing machine business. If he can only run 500, 600 or 700 stitches a minute with the vibrating motion, and you can run 2,000 or 3,000 with the rotating motion, it shows there is trouble with the vibrating motion, and the rotating motion is the principle nearest right. As I told you, all shuttle machines have this failing, and in explaining the rotating machine I shall call your attention from time to time to the difference between the operation of one and the other.

The only rotating-hook machine is the Wheeler & Wilson, of which there are nearly, if not quite as many sold, as of all vibrating motion machines, or any respectable sewing machine, whether making the lock stitch or double thread chain stitch put together. This of course does not include those fifteen machines, or of that class which make the aggregate number of machines sold.

In this connection, I beg leave to state to you that all machines not using the Rotating Hook, use a vibrating motion for interlocking their stitches.

In conducting this business, we all take the world, if you please, as a jury, and those within the sound of my voice, as agents, and as an agent, present our case to the jury. Our opponents selling their various machines, present their case to the jury, to the world. Well, we only know the verdict of the jury by the number of sales that are made. Now it is easy to say that one company manages its business better than another.

On this basis I believe all things are equal. Take the world as a jury, and present to it a mechanical contrivance for purchase, and the opinion of the majority of the world is a pretty true index of its merit and value. What is the verdict of this jury? That the rotating motion is better than all the vibrating motions in making stitches, put together; because we sell as many of these machines, as nearly all the others, put together, with above exceptions. Now since the rotating motion is of so much interest, I want to explain it to you, and I want you to understand it perfectly. I have a screw in my hand, an ordinary screw. Here is a thread: I lap it upon the thread of the screw. I turn the screw in one direction and the thread passes up to the shank of the screw; if I turn it in the other direction, the thread passes off the screw, and as often as I put it on the screw and turn it, just so often will it fall off at the end of it. Now take that screw, one thread of it, and enlarge it till you make it two inches in diameter, be the same more or less, cut into the periphery a hook, and you have the Wheeler & Wilson rotating hook. It is nothing more nor less than a screw. And I hold in my hand one thus enlarged. I place this hook within a loop of thread and in one direction cause the hook to rotate and the thread falls off, you cannot keep it on the hook no more than you can keep it on a screw; the hook is a screw; it enters the main loop and carries it around. In the process of its rotation it distends this loop sufficiently to pass around a bobbin in which there is a thread. After this needle thread loop has passed around the bobbin, it rests for a moment, although the hook continues its rotation, in the meantime the needle has continued its upward or backward movement, passing out of the fabric, the cloth has a sufficient forward movement of a fixed motion, so-called, the length of a stitch, and the needle goes downward into the cloth the hook, in its powerful lines, forms the second needle loop for the second stitch. The rotating hook all the time continues to rotate, and at the right time entering the second needle loop.

Now the first loop has been at rest this time with the bobbin thread or second thread in it, all ready to be drawn up into the cloth.

Now, how is this first loop drawn into the cloth? I answer, not by the backward stroke of the needle as the mechanical equivalent as is the case with all machines not using a rotating hook, but this first loop is drawn up into the cloth by the rotating hook itself.

For in the rotation of the hook with the second needle loop upon it, that draws the first loop into the cloth. Thus the fr tch is completed, and so on.

Here I desire you to observe that there is no sudden drawing or jerking of the threads into the cloth; that one stitch is never completed until another is commenced; and that the one so commenced draws out to the cloth the one before it. Thereby a gradual drawing of all stitches into the cloth is secured, one after the other, no matter the velocity attained in using the machine. This is important in the use of fine threads, or when very fine regular sewing is indispensable. It is no less desirable on heavy fabrics, with heavy threads; for the bulk will in sewing become less apparent on heavy, than on light fabrics. One more important feature, to which I desire to call your attention, is that the office of the needle of a rotating-hook machine is only to perforate the cloth, and feed (if you please) the needle thread to the hook—in other words, to pierce the fabric, and make its loop each time for a stitch. We do not rely upon the backward stroke of the needle to draw up the stitch into the cloth. Thus you will perceive that the duty of a needle in a rotating-hook machine is only to perforate and make its loop. While other machines may rely upon the back stroke of the needle, and use this additional strain upon the needle, or some such mechanical equivalent for drawing up the stitch.

The question is sometimes asked, is it not important to have a straight needle? If the backward stroke of the needle draws up the stitch into the cloth should say it might in such machines be desirable. But when there is no duty exacted of the needle as in a rotating-hook machine, but pierce the fabric, and make its loop, I should say it is not essential. Hence being no strain upon the needle but to perforate, strength enough to perforate is all that is required. This subject was carefully considered in the making of the Wheeler & Wilson rotating-hook machine several years ago. A straight needle could have been made, but then the entire machine somewhat complicated, it is true—multiplying parts to obtain the motion—but it was determined not to be essential. Had it been essential it would have been adopted, as simple perfection is a slight duty required of a needle. This you can determine for yourselves, by sliding a needle between the thumb and finger a fabric and piercing it with a sewing machine needle. Here I wish to state that the rotating hook, drawing up its own stitch, possesses essential advantage in sewing all woven fabrics but upon heavy leather it is objectionable. Upon heavy leather, the machines making the lock-stitch with a shuttle, operate the most advantageously. This advantage is not gained by a needle's being straight or curved, but by the drawing of the needle loop thread directly up into the cloth as soon as the shuttle passes through its loop, and leaves a thread in it.

The harsh substance of which leather is composed, offers resistance to the drawing of the loops—one after the other—into leather, as is the case with the machines making the lock-stitch with the rotating hook. The lubrication of the leather by the manufacturer, to meet a saving in time and power was applied to sewing machines for leather, and is used, and successfully. Nevertheless, I would recommend a good shuttle machine for such sewing.

To any unprejudiced mind, who will thoroughly investigate this subject, it must become apparent that the lock stitch made by the rotating hook is essentially the best mechanical combination for stitching any woven fabrics.

By using this rotating-hook, it not only does away with the strain upon the needle, since it draws up its own stitches, but it also relieves the necessity of tension upon the under or second thread. The hook rotating in a direction contrary to the bobbin which holds the under or second thread keeps that thread sufficiently taut, so that there is but one tension to regulate—that tension is upon the upper thread. By means of its regulation, in connection with the action of the rotating hook, the proper tensions for both threads are obtained. Those machines using the rotating hook are the only ones having but one tension to regulate for both threads.

All other machines using two threads have two tensions to regulate, one tension upon the upper, and one upon the under thread.

Inconvenience, sometimes difficulties, arise in the adjustment of two tensions to have the one act like the other, particularly on fine work, or when the machines are worked at different velocities.

Such inconvenience or difficulty does not exist where one tension regulates the tension of both threads in machines using the rotating hook.

Do not understand that I am alluding to the operation of any machines that are not in condition to be used. Any machine may become deranged by neglect. It would be as difficult for one machine to operate as another, in such case, in grades of inventions, and remarks, I take for granted that all machines are in their best condition for sale, as they pass from their manufacturers' hands.

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Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1862.

THE CITY.

No Paper.—In accordance with our usual custom, and to give our employees an opportunity of enjoying Christmas, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning.

Post Office Closing—Christmas Day.—The Post Office will open as usual at 8 a. m. to-day, and close after the mails from the East at 1 p. m. for the day.

The Telegraph Hours To-Day.—Chicago, Dec. 24.—Office hours at the Telegraph Office to-day will be from 8 to 10 and from 6 to 7 o'clock.

New Music.—Root & Cady have just issued "Oh! Haste on the Battle," and "Call them names, Jeff," stirring war songs from the pen of Geo. F. Root. We shall allude to them again.

Christmas Dinner.—Mine hosts of the Tremont give their customary Christmas dinner to-day, which of course will be one of the sensations of the season to do. Magnanimous hosts! happy guests!

Sunday School Exhibition.—Do not forget the annual exhibition of the Desplaines street M. E. Sunday School Friday eveing to be held in the church on Desplaines street between Harrison and Van Buren. Tickets twenty-five cents.

Cheap Trouble.—A well-dressed man got himself into limbo yesterday afternoon, by stealing an umbrella from a rack in front of a store, No. 25 Clark street. He seemed greatly surprised when officer Kelly took him in charge.

Festival.—The Bridgeport M. E. Sunday School will have a Festival and Children's Jubilee this evening, at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Omnibusses will leave State street, on Archer Road, at 6 1-2 o'clock, and return at 9.

Blankets.—The Board of Trade War Fund Committee has just received fifteen hundred India rubber blankets, which are to be distributed among the three Board of Trade regiments. They are excellent blankets, costing $4.50 each.

The Diet of Worms.—The sidewalks last evening were covered with live angle worms, an instance unknown before in this latitude at this season of the year. Even the worms, for once, had an opportunity of celebrating Christmas.

The Swedish Society Ball.—The seventh annual ball of this society will come off to-morrow evening at Bryan's Lower Hall. Music by Vass & Dean's Light Guard Band. The supper will be set by Mrs. Johnson. This society is a benevolent one and deserves a cordial and hearty support.

Union Religious Service.—The Methodist churches of this city will hold a union religious service in the Clark Street Methodist Church, on this Christmas morning. The Rev. E. M. Boring, P. E., of Chicago District, will preach a sermon on this occasion. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

Christmas Dinner.—The boys of Phillips' Battery at camp, intend to have a turkey dinner to-day at one o'clock. Toasts, speeches, &c., may be expected. A number of guests, both civil and military, have been invited, and every arrangement has been instituted for a merry Christmas.

Another of Our Brave Chicago Boys Gone.—The Captain Frederick Parker who is named in the dispatches, as having been killed at Fredericksburg, entered the army from this city, where he resided for a number of years. He was a former resident of St. Charles, and leaves a wife and four children to the tender mercies of a grateful country.

Anniversary.—The Good Templars of this city celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Star of Hope Lodge, No. 15, on Friday evening, at their hall in Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The programme guarantees a rich social, musical and intellectual feast. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock.

Masonic.—At the annual communication of the Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209 F. & A. M., held on Tuesday evening Dec. 23d, 1862, the following brothers were elected officers for the ensuing year; Geo. W. Pettes, W. M.; Newell Snow, S. W.; S. C. Smith, J. W.; N. C. Wentworth, Treasurer; W. F. Wentworth, Secretary; G. M. Ingersoll, S. D.; Eli Paine, J. D.; E. S. Higgins, Tyler.

Tasistro.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Young Men's Association have engaged the renowned scholar and lecturer, Mr. L. F. Tasistro, who for thirty years was confidential translator of the State Department at Washington, to deliver a lecture in this city. The subject will be, his personal recollections of the celebrated men with whom he has come in contact, during his long connection with the affairs of our country.

Orphan Festival.—The Protestant Orphan Asylum will hold a levee and give a dinner to the children at 2 o'clock on Friday. Families interested in the prosperity of this Institution will make their contributions, which it is hoped will be liberal, on or before 11 o'clock of that day. It is also the intention to have a Christmas Tree, with such adornments thereon as may be contributed by the friends of the Asylum.

Kick It.—We are almost flooded with communications relative to the attack upon New England, published in the Secession Organ a day or two since. We are not surprised at the public indignation, and regret that lack of space prevents their publication. The best course, and one that every New Englander will pursue, is to kick the treasonable, filthy concern out of the way, wherever he sees it. It is too dirty to touch.

Almost a Larceny.—Yesterday afternoon, while the stores on Lake street were thronged with purchasers, a woman was discovered in the act of walking out the door of one of the fur stores, with a costly fur cape secreted beneath her cloak. When spoken to by one of the clerks she insisted that her husband had paid for it and had passed out of the store. As she could not name the price paid for it, and declined giving her name and residence, the merchant retained the cape for further investigation.

Christmas Tree.—Again we are told that the children of "The City Mission" are to have their Christmas Tree, provided kind friends will adorn it with suitable toys, &c., for the crowds of little folks who are gathered there. As the celebration comes off on Friday evening, it will give time for the friends of the Mission to look in at No. 96 North Franklin street, after enjoying their own holiday, and help load the branches with suitable tokens of Christmas love.

Christmas Services.—There will be divine service in St. John's Church (Union Park) this morning, at 11 o'clock. The rector, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., will preach and administer the Holy Communion. In the evening the annual gathering of the Sunday School children, teachers, and parents will occur, at the Church at half-past seven o'clock. The usual Christmas tree has been provided, and addresses may be expected from prominent Sunday School workers. The public are invited to be present.

Rosehill Cemetery Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the lot owners of Rosehill Cemetery to-morrow evening, Dec. 26th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 15 Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of the Committee on the Board of Consultation, having in charge the matter of a fund for the perpetual maintenance of the Cemetery. The necessity of a reform in the investment of cemetery funds has already been developed in the Tribune, and we are glad to know that the managers of Rosehill are ready to set in co-operation with lot owners. It is therefore important that all lot owners be present.

Codfish Wanted.—Mrs. Bickerdike, the well known hospital nurse, now in this city, is gathering up boxes of supplies to take with her when she returns to our sick and wounded soldiers next Monday. Among other articles she desires to carry back 1,000 pounds of codfish, which is considered a great delicacy in the hospitals, and is largely craved by the appetites of our invalid soldiers. In the present depleted condition of the Treasury of the Sanitary Commission she appeals to the generosity of the Chicago public. Who will answer? Whatever is placed in her hands will surely be appropriated to our brave boys; of that there is no doubt. Let her then go back loaded with good things for the boys who have become sick or wounded in the cause of our common country, and by all means let her have the codfish. She will receive it at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, 66 Madison street.

Christmas.

To-day occurs the ever-memorable celebration of Christmas. Its institution is attributed to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and throughout the subsequent history of the church it has been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities. The establishment of the 25th of December was based upon an investigation ordered by Pope Julius I. During the middle ages, Christmas was celebrated by the fantastical spectacle of mysteries and moralities, performed by persons in grotesque masks and costumes representing Scriptural character. In the Protestant districts of Germany and the North, Christmas is called the "Children's Festival," and Christmas Eve is devoted to giving presents, between parents and children.

The common custom of decking houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens, is derived from ancient druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens and remain unnipped by frost till a milder season. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character, the gambols and carols are nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are nearly all that remain of the various rough merriments which used to mark the festival.

To-day will be more generally celebrated here than ever. For a week past the shops have teemed with presents, from gaudily painted toys to jewelled caskets and elegant luxuries. Yesterday the streets were crowded with ladies, and the shops fairly jammed with present-buyers. Last evening Christmas trees were erected in almost every house, and the Christ-child smiled benignantly above the gleaming tapers which spangled the gift-laden boughs. This morning thousands of little stockings, pendent to bed-posts, will be plethoric with the donations of the little wrinkled old man from the far North, whose steeds are tiny reindeers, flying upon their benignant and gracious errand with the speed of thought. Joy will beam in many a household upon this day of our Savior's birth, and cheery greetings and merry Christmases go round the world, for once linking mankind in a chain of love.

But there will be many to whom the Christmas bells will chime sad carols. Many whose evergreens will be the cypress and not the myrtle; many circles missing a son or a brother by the sad fortunes of war; many absent ones beneath Southern soil or pining in hospitals; many firesides bleak with the cold embers of poverty. In our merriment, remember our gallant boys in the field; in our rejoicings, remember our bleeding and dying brothers; in our gifts, remember the poor, for whom no tree blossoms with presents.

To all of our readers, upon this birthday of our Lord, who have journeyed with us through the year of grace now closing; to all men everywhere, except traitors, we wish a very Merry Christmas.

The Concert Last Evening.

The third Gottschalk concert last evening was largely attended in spite of the home attractions of Christmas eve. Patti was in good voice, and sang deliciously, especially in the "Shadow Song," which gained for her an encore, to which she replied with Auber's "Laughing Song." The aria from Linda was rendered splendidly, and with a power and roundness which compelled applause. Patti improves upon each appearance, and has gained a firm hold upon concert-goers. Gottschalk, of course, played well, and was enthusiastically applauded. The prelude and waltz from Chopin were delivered by him like a true artist, the same applying to the Funeral March from Beethoven, the solemn chords of which reverberated beneath his touch with a sympathy and feeling we have never heard excelled. It is in these works the true artist reveals himself. Gottschalk of the caprices, dances and refrains, and Gottschalk of the grand works of the masters are distinct individuals; the one, brilliant, dashing, elegant, showering sound in ripples; the other, calm, and yet passionate, sympathetic, wrapt up in the music, rolling great waves of sound in measured harmony, or evoking from his thunders the still small voice of melody. He is the true representative of that class to which few gain admission—the artist.

Staab, although he had a difficult task before him, played well in the Norma duet, and acquitted himself in a manner which gained for him the approbation of the audience. It is no small credit for a pianist, however good he may be, to play well with Gottschalk leading him. The pursuit requires a rapidity and care, extremely difficult.

Sanitary Matters in Chicago.

The State Sanitary Agent, in his late report, thus speaks of his visit to Chicago, paying, it will be perceived, a deserved compliment to the ladies of Chicago and to Dr. Isham of the U. S. Marine Hospital:

Proceeding to Chicago, and arriving in that wonderful city at an early period of the day, I availed myself of the first business hour, to wait upon His Honor Judge Skinner, the well-known and most excellent President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission—the first in the field, of our sanitary organizations, and whose zeal, efficiency, and impartiality, in conveying and distributing the contributions of the loyal families of the great North-west to the camps and hospitals of our vast army, have earned for it the admiration and confidence of every patriotic heart in the land.

The Judge gave me a very pleasant reception—spoke approvingly of the purposes of my visit—introduced me to several of his co-laborers—all of whom are noble hearted philanthropists—and proffered all the aid at his command to facilitate my labors. With Surgeon Isham, of the United States Marine Hospital, I visited that establishment, and found upon its books the names of 195 Illinois soldiers, 188 of whom had been discharged, returned to their regiments, deserted, or died. Of this number, but eleven had died at the hospital. This small proportion of deaths speaks well for the physician in Chicago, whose scientific treatment of the sick and wounded is evidently under the control of the higher feelings of humanity, and the principles of common sense. I am warranted in making this statement, from the absence of all complaint on the part of his patients, their frequent expressions of thankfulness for the care and kindness extended to them, and the clean condition of the floors, closets, furniture, bedding, clothing, and cook-room, and utensils, and the air of neatness and comfort which pervaded the entire establishment. In short, everything about it was in such good order that I could but congratulate those of our brave fellows, who had been so fortunate as to become its inmates in their affliction.

My next visit was paid to Camp Douglas, situated some five miles from the Marine Hospital. The principal hospital of this place was simply two or three long tents, occupying nearly a central position in the fine parade ground of the camp, and standing very near each other. The condition of the sick in these tents was truly a sad and painful one. The cots upon which they lay were but slightly elevated above the bare earth, and were crowded so closely together that to pass between them required considerable effort and patience. Here I saw many brave men seemingly in the last stage of disease, while others who had just closed their eyes forever were about being carried away to their final resting place. I could not but regard these tents and their locality as being very unsuitable for men who had nobly come forward in obedience to their country's call, and periled their health, life and cherished hopes, in defence of that country's glory, and the dearest rights of their countrymen. But all honor to the great-hearted, open-handed women of Chicago. Their presence and kind offices at the bed-side of the suffering inmates, kept these hospitals from being the most dismal of places. Being assured by the surgeon in charge, that he was doing all that the means in his power would enable him to do to make the condition of his patients as comfortable as possible, and that arrangements were being rapidly made for their early removal to better quarters, and learning since that he has happily succeeded in his efforts to effect a change so desirable, I deem it unnecessary to advert to any other particulars connected with this post. From the ample stores of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and through other channels of benevolence, those hospitals were generously supplied with whatever articles of food or clothing the soldiers were found to need.

The Last Gottschalk Concert.—The last concert to be given by Gottschalk occurs this evening at Bryan Hall, upon which occasion the following fine programme is offered:

1. Overture to William Tell—Gottschalk.
2. Rondo finale—Sonnambula—Patti.
3. Andante and Minuetto of the Moonlight Sonata of Beethoven—Gottschalk.
4. Polacca (Puritani)—Patti.
5. Banjo—Gottschalk.
6. Printemps d'Amour for two pianos—Gottschalk and Miss De Pelgrom.
7. Aria from "The Magic Flute"—Patti.
8. Fantasia from Lucrezia Borgia—Gottschalk.
9. The Papillon—Patti.
10. The Tannhauser March for five pianos, Gottschalk, Behrens, Miss De Pelgrom, Staab, Israel.

We advise our readers to secure their seats at Higgins' Music Store, early this morning, as the store will be closed this afternoon. The programme is full of gems and will attract a crowded house.

We understand that Gottschalk gives concerts in Madison to-morrow evening, Rockford, Saturday evening, and Racine, next Monday evening.

Course of Lectures on the West Side.—A course of literary lectures is to begin in the West Division the present season, in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and Randolph streets. The first lecture of the course comes off next Tuesday evening, and will be given by U. F. Linder, esq., who will be followed by Revs. Robert Collyer, Ryder, Thomas, and others, of this city, and distinguished gentlemen from abroad. The course will consist of eight lectures. Tickets for the course, $1.00; single tickets 25 cents—to be obtained at Higgins' music store, and at the door of the church on the evenings of the lectures.

The Church of the Redeemer takes this method to raise funds to complete the payment of a very fine library of 3,000 volumes—the property of the late Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Lombard College. It is hoped the public will feel interested to attend this course of lectures, which are to be of a very high order, especially as the proceeds are to be devoted to so noble a purpose.

Accident.—One of the workmen engaged in Kendall's bakery, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, yesterday, fell down the gang-way in that building, receiving some very severe injuries.

Trial of William Hopp for the Murder of his Wife.

SIXTH DAY.

The trial is "dragging its slow length along," though perhaps exhibiting, in the main, as rapid progress as, under the circumstances, could have been expected. With the view of hastening a conclusion, and out of consideration to the jury, Judge Manierre, contrary to established custom, has consented to hold a morning session to-day. The evidence will probably be all in by Friday night, but the arguments of counsel will extend into next week.

DR. McFARLANE'S TESTIMONY.

Nearly the whole of yesterday was taken up in hearing the evidence of Dr. McFarlane, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Jacksonville. This witness gave by far the most important testimony yet developed, and it must weigh heavily in deciding the grave issues involved in the case.

The manner of the witness was dignified and his words impressive, while his whole testimony, which was of a purely scientific character, was devoid of the slightest ambiguity. We would be glad to publish it entire, but the press upon our columns prevents, and we therefore give a carefully prepared synopsis:

In ordinary cases of insanity, said the Doctor, the delusion under which the patient suffers, is clear and seems to have a specific object. And this is prominent always, while otherwise the mind is in a perfectly sound state.

The depth of delusion that would be likely to incite such an act as homicide must be greater than exists in a fourth part of the insane. I think the justification for the act committed by Hopp existed in his mind years ago. I do not regard the drinking of liquor by the prisoner as material. I think possibly he was more or less intoxicated at the time of killing his wife as stated in the testimony of the daughter. In all his actions there does not seem—from the evidence I have heard—to have been that diffusive character of insanity usually displayed by persons insane from the use of intoxicating liquors. From my knowledge and experience in the treatment of such subjects I consider the prisoner insane. I do not think I could be imposed upon; I think I should detect a simulation. It is not the type of insanity which a man could simulate unless profoundly acquainted with just such cases.

I regard this class of malady as excitable by liquor. It acts upon the disease as varnish upon certain wood; that is, it brings out the grain or real characteristics, more perfectly. In my own experience I think a minority only of cases were such as were brought out by liquor. Hopp's insanity I should think, was paroxysmal. Monomania often increases during the paroxisms, an increased desire for liquor. It is often found that a moderate use of such stimulants is imperatively necessary in order to quiet or allay the violence of paroxysms in insane persons.

Cross-Examination.—For about seventeen years I have had my attention almost exclusively directed to that of insanity and insane persons. I first heard of this case of Hopp through a letter I received from Dr. Allen about two weeks ago. I came under a voluntary engagement. When I arrived Dr. Allen recapitulated the facts of the case to me. Nothing was said of the subject matter, that is, of the probable cause, etc. I particularly desired all those I came in contact with to make no communications to me on that subject, as I wished to form an opinion for myself, as unbiassed, as possible, by outside statements, until after I had seen and examined the prisoner. I considered myself the people's witness, and as such bound to a careful and well digested opinion. From his mental and physical appearance alone I should not have been able to form a decided opinion in regard to his insanity. His style of conversation, and manner during conversation, were essential points to be regarded. To me there is nothing peculiar in the fact of his temperament being mixed. There is a difference, of course, in all person's laugh, but demented persons have a laugh singular and peculiar to themselves. There are many intelligent, well educated persons, whose laughs are both silly and peculiar. In forming my opinion of Hopp, I was influenced very much by the stories he told, and his manner in the telling. I do not think his story of the Masonic clique who were going to kill him the result of a bad dream. It is not at all probable. I have given as much attention to the subject of dreams as most men. I do not think Hopp could have any jealousy coupled with any fact that would lead to an insanity. I recognize a jealousy that is destructive arising from insanity.

[This was objected to, and the counsel for the prosecution then took a turn in Shakspeare. In his reply, the witness displayed a knowledge and study of that author, sufficient even for the able counsel, who thought those who objected to Shakspeare displayed a wonderfully bad taste.]

Q.—Are you acquainted with the history of Othello, as given by Shakspeare, and do you think Othello was affected with insanity?

A.—A sort of insanity, yes. No medical man of standing, writer or thinker that I know of, gives any credence to the theory of moral insanity.

Q.—Do you think that where a man was arraigned for crime and was insane, though he knew what he was doing, when he committed the crime, ought to be punished?

A.—I do.

I do not think the mere hiding of a knife, after committing with it a criminal act, is any evidence of having done so.

If he was simply a little intoxicated and no more, I think there may have been deterring principles. But acting under the delusion that the act was one of preconceived purpose, I do not think the liquor alone would have prompted him to the homicide. I think he would have done the same from the influences of his mind. Delusion is not the parent of insanity, but insanity is of the delusion.

As a controlling influence in producing the homicide, I think that liquor had but a secondary place, if a place at all, in acting upon the disease. If he had been a strictly temperance man, I think he still would have committed the same deed—perhaps sooner, perhaps later. Years later, I think his insanity would have developed just the same without liquor. I think as the delusion existed independent of liquor, it would have been wrought out independent of it.

HENRY T. MERRILL'S TESTIMONY.

This witness, it has been stated in the case, applied for a conservator on the estate of Ralph Hopp, on the ground of insanity. He testified that he had done so at the suggestion of Ralph, and his sole object was to secure Ralph's interest. Ralph was not right, but witness thought him simple and harmless. William Hopp and the witness had always been good friends, with the exception of the horse difficulty.

This was the gist of his evidence, and at its close the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum.—The usual Christmas gathering including tree, with gifts and dinner, will be held at the Asylum the day after Christmas. Those friends who have met us on former occasions, with full hearts and hands, we expect to meet this year, with their contributions for the children, feeling assured that they will receive the gratitude of all in this home for the orphan. Donations from any ladies sent to the Asylum will be very acceptable, and the benefits conferred may be mutual.

We hereby gratefully acknowledge the following donations: One coffee roaster, an economical and labor-saving invention; one clothes wringer, (seven dollar size,) which is pronounced indispensable in housekeeping: one barrel and a half of corned beef, from J. L. Hancock; one barrel of pork from O. S. Hough; one barrel of beef, and baskets of meat from T. Nash; baskets of fresh meat from Jones and Cuthbertson, and fruit always from Mr. Piatt, Randolph street. * *

Masonic Election.—At the annual communication of Garden City Lodge No. 141, F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: J. W. Norris, W. M.; H. A. Hamlin, S. W.; C. Link, J. W.; H. Starring, Treas.; C. H. Lillibridge, Sec.; D. A. Cashman, L. D.; W. P. Morrow, J. D.; E. J. Higgins, Tyler.

Cancelling Stamp.—Lyman & Zeese, 47 Clark street, have got up a very nice cancelling stamp, made of brass, with wooden handle. The lettering, date, &c., are made of movable type. The letters can be taken out or put into the stamp by means of a little thumb screw, very readily and quickly. The stamp is just what is wanted by banks and business men that have occasion for its use.

List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending December 20, 1862:

Soldiers' Aid Society, West Aurora—One box containing 10 pillows, 12 cases, 25 comforts, 44 shirts, 10 prs sock, 4 dressing gowns, 23 handkerchiefs, 6 lbs dried apples, 5 lbs corn starch, 3 lbs crackers, 5¾ lbs cheese, 1 roll lint, 2 pincushions, 4 rolls cloth.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Clinton, Ill.—One box containing 6 pillows, 8 cases, 1 sheet, 10 comforts, 25 shirts, 8 prs drawers, 1 pr socks, 6 dressing gowns, 28 lbs dried apples, 4½ lbs dried fruit, 6 pincushions, lot of cloths, 18 magazines, 1 bible.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Detroit, Mich.—Two boxes and two barrels containing 2 pillow cases, 1 comfort, 78 towels, 3 coats, 1 vest, 39 shirts, 12 prs drawers, 15 dressing gowns, 16 handkerchiefs, 10 caps, 80 lbs dried apples, 18½ lbs dried peaches, 1 bri fruit, 33½ lbs fruit, large lot of bandages and lint and cloths.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Geneva, Ill.—One box containing 1 pr socks, 3 prs slippers, 3 cakes soap, 3 combs, 1 paper pins, 5 lbs dried apples, 4 lbs dried fruit, 2 bottles catsup, 2 lbs corn starch, 3 pens.

Soldiers' Aid Society, De Kalb county, Ind.—One box containing 2 handkerchiefs, 20 pillows, 1 sheet, 3 mattrasses, 2 shirts, 2 cans pickles, 3 lbs sugar, 4 rolls bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Avere, Mich.—One box containing 3 bottles of wine 1 quarts dried corn, 1 pkg sundries.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Western Raisin, Mich.—Two boxes, No. 7 and 8, containing 1 pillow, 8 cases, 2 comforts, 7 shirts, 8 pr drawers, 11 dressing gowns, 14 lbs dried apples, 1 box dried apples, 26 lbs dried peaches, 4 pkgs dried fruit, 3 papers herbs, lot of bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Battle Creek, Mich.—1 box containing 11 pillows, 26 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 5 comforts, 1 blanket, 1 coat, 1 vest, 13 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 13 pairs slippers, 30 lbs dried apples, 8 lbs dried peaches, 12 packages dried fruit, 4 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 1 bottle catsup, 12 lbs herbs, 1 lb red pepper, 12 rolls bandages, 30 magazines, a lot of periodicals.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—4 boxes containing 2 bed sacks, 4 pillow sacks, 54 pillow cases, 7 comforts, 10 towels, 101 shirts, 37 drawers, 16 pairs socks, 20 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs slippers, 16 pin cushions, 3 bars soap, [illegible] lbs soap, 4 papers pins, 10 spools cotton, 1 box [illegible], 1 package dried apples, 2 packages dried fruit, 20 lbs jelly, 6½ quarts tomatoes, 10 lbs dry corn, 1 quart wine, 6 lbs corn starch, 1 lb mutton suet, 5 bags rusk, 9 lbs crackers.

Iowa Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission.—7 boxes containing 1 pillow sack, 54 pillows, 129 pillow cases, 27 sheets, 8 vests, 73 comforts, 4 blankets, 49 towels, 3 coats, 61 shirts, 26 drawers, 8 pairs socks, 8 pairs slippers, 42 handkerchiefs, 4 combs, 4 quarts dried corn, 10 cans fruit, 2 jars jelly, 31 quarts dried corn, 8 lbs honey, 19 quarts catsup, 2 bottles catsup, 4 cans tomatoes, 18 quarts plum butter, 20 quarts vegetable butter, 102 rolls bandages, 7 pincushions, lot of old clothes. Also 2 boxes and 1 bbl. with no list of contents.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Woodstock, Ill.—1 box containing 2 bed sacks, 19 pillows, 19 pillow cases, 10 shirts, 3 comforts, 10 towels, 10 shirts, 3 drawers, 8 pairs socks, 8 body wrappers, 6 dressing gowns, 20 pairs slippers, 23 handkerchiefs, 3 pincushions, 6 papers pins, 10½ lbs dried fruit, 3 bags dried corn, 2 bottles wine, 1 lb tea, 300 yards bandages, old clothes, 42 magazines, 8 tracts.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Dunton, Ill.—1 box, 9 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 10 towels, 11 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, lint and bandages, 23 books.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Darien, Wis.—1 box, 4 pillows, 3 comforts, 1 towel, 14 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 11 pairs socks, 2 dressing gowns, 5 hdkfs, 1 peck dried fruit, 1 box Cayenne pepper, 6 lbs corn starch, lot bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Desplaines, Ill.—1 box, 7 pillows, 14 pillow cases, 2 comforts, 2 towels, 4 shirts, 6 dress. gowns, 6 cans fruit, 1 bottle catsup, 1 bottle tomatoes, 1 jar pickles, lint, 29 pads, 4 books, lot papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Waukegan, Ill.—1 box, 19 bottles wine.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Ustick, Ill.—1 box, 8 bed sacks, 15 pillows, 26 pillow cases, 11 towels, 22 napkins, 14 shirts, 10 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 10 dress gowns, 8 night caps, 14½ lbs dried apples, 4 cans fruit, 2 jars jelly, 11½ lbs honey, 20 lbs butter, 4 packages magazines and newspapers.

Iowa Branch Sanitary Commission.—3 boxes, 16 pillows, 16 cases, 16 comforts, 10 woolen blankets, 19 towels, 2 spools cotton, 33 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 2 under shirts, 8 dressing gowns, 4 pair slippers, 49 handkerchiefs, 5 cakes soap, 6 neck ties, 2 pair suspenders, 6 balls tape, 6 papers pins, 10½ lbs dried corn, 1 lb corn starch, 2 lbs candles, 18 lbs butter, 12 lbs cheese, bandages, 3 packages old clothes, 34 vol. books, 1 quire paper, 6 packages envelopes, 2 doz. pens, 3 doz. pencils, 1 doz. pen holders.

Mrs. Flick, Broadhead, Wis.—1 box, 2 pillows, 3 cases, 6 sheets, 3 comforts, 1 towell, 16 shirts, 9 pckgs dried fruit, old clothes.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Redmond.—3 pairs slippers.
O. Kendall.—Lot newspapers.
A Friend.—5 bottles wine.
Jonathan Burr.—6 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 1 comfort.
Mrs. Geo. W. Newcomb—3 cans fruit, 1 of pickles.
Rubel & Bros—Lot sage.
Mrs. Joseph Payson—6 shirt, 1 lb dried apples, 2 lbs dried peaches, 2 lbs farina, 2 lbs tapioca, 1 codfish.
Ladies of 2d Presbyterian Church—(Material furnished by the Commission)—40 prs drawers.
Ladies Wabash Avenue Methodist Church—(Material furnished by the Commission)—43 prs drawers.
A Lady—2 prs socks.
Mrs. McIntosh—2 shirts.
Mrs. Jas. Payson—4 lbs pepper.

A List of Supplies Wanted for the Hospitals.—Cotton shirts, 1¼ and 1 yard long; 2 breadths of unbleached cotton, ¾ yard wide, open 9 inches at the bottom; length of sleeve ⅝ yard; length of arm-hole, 12 inches; length of collar 20 inches; open in front, fastened with buttons. About one third may be made of this size, the remainder one and two sizes smaller. Flannel hospital undershirts—two breaths flannel, gusset, at the neck, narrow neckband. Cotton drawers, ordinary size and make. Dressing gowns of double calico, without wadding. Socks, woolen. Slippers, a portion should have leather soles. Handkerchiefs, good size, (can be made of old linen.) Second hand coats, pantaloons, drawers, shirts, boots and shoes. Quilts, blankets, bed ticks, pillows, cushions, cocoa, chocolate, broma, cider and malt liquors. A great want of quilts or comforters.

Edibles.—Arrowroot, farina, sago tapioca, corn starch, oatmeal. Tart jellies. Dried fruit, particularly apples and peaches; pickles; tea; firkins of butter; blackberry syrup.

All packages must be marked "Chicago Sanitary Commission. From ——"

An Appeal.

Mr. Editor: I wish to make an appeal through the press for the poor soldiers' families among us. The different funds being distributed for the relief of these families are not sufficient to meet extreme cases. We are giving relief in proportion to the number of the family, but there are many cases where we make payments in the regular way that the amount given is insufficient to keep the family from suffering, and perhaps death. Now, I ask the people of Chicago to "come to the rescue," and send any thing they have that can be used by a hungry, unclothed family. Give me your old clothes and I will see that they are used to keep some poor child of a soldier warm. Give me food, give me anything that they can use, and it shall be given to those who are destitute. God will reward you and a prayer for you shall go up from many a cheerless hearth stone made glad by your bounty. The government for some cause fails to pay the husbands and fathers of these families, and all they have to depend upon is the pittance we are dealing out to them from week to week. Will you let them starve? Will you, at home with your families, enjoy your quietude and your luxury of home and let these families starve. Shame! No you will not, I know you will do no such thing.

F. C. Brown.

Bundles, garments, supplies of any kind can be left with Alderman Brown, chairman of the committee, corner of Clinton and Randolph streets, or send a note by the penny post directed to him, and he will send to your house for the bundles, even though it may be small it, may be sufficient to supply one want. Let there be a general overhauling of the old clothing and send them along; they can be cut over and many a little body made warm, and many a little heart made happy.

Blanks.—The following list of approved forms of Pension, Back Pay and Bounty BLANKS are for sale at the Tribune Office. Sent by mail, post paid. Cash must accompany the order:

Application for Transfer of Pension.
" of Widow for Payment of Pension.
" of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mother's Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widow's Declaration for Half Pay Pension.

☞ The readers of the Tribune will please bear in mind that the place to buy Toys is at No. 9 Custom House Place, where the stock is being closed out very low.

Much for Little.—To restore and keep a healthy and handsome condition of the teeth and gums, with the least expense and greatest satisfaction, use Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. For sale by Drs. Allport, Quinlan & Cushing, and druggists and dealers generally.

Mabie's Winter Garden.—It will be a Merry Christmas at the Winter Garden to-day. They give three performances—at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 2 and 7 p. m. On each occasion Dan Rice will introduce his wonderful Blind Horse Excelsior and his Comic Mules. We expect to see a perfect swarm of families and children there to witness the morning and afternoon performances, which will be fully equal in every respect to the night programme.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Who has been selling Carbon and Kerosene Oil for the last two weeks without charge for barrels? Why! Chas. L. Noble, 175 Lake street, sells oil as low as the lowest, and throws in the package! de19-6t

☞ Go to Brackett's for Pure Home Made Candies, 59 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, and 107 Clark street, in the Methodist Church Block. dec22-9t

☞ 98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A full and complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's skates at Geo. T. Abbey's, 186 Lake street. dec18-6t

☞ M. Strauss, Auctioneer, 189 South Clark street, will sell at auction a large stock of jewelry, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated ware, &c. Sales to commence each afternoon at 1 o'clock, and each evening at 7 o'clock, to continue until Christmas. de20-5t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Bishop's Church.—Divine service will be held on Christmas Day, in the Bishop's Church, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Bishop will preach.

On Sunday next, the Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of the Ascension, Oak street, North Side. Hour of service, 10.30 a. m.

St. James' Church.—There will be service in St. James' Church, this (Christmas) morning, at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED

In this city, on Christmas eve, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, D.D., SYLVESTER DOLPH and SARAH CORBIDGE, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, at the Warren House, on the evening of the 23d inst., THOMAS WARREN, Esq., aged 73 years. Funeral from the Warren House, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 24th inst., of Congestion of the Lungs, JAMES SPENCER COOKE, of this city, aged 42 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, D. B. Cooke, 103 Michigan avenue, on Friday, at 10 o'clock P.M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN, PENN. IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!!

Lock Haven, Penn., Dec. 18, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

Gentlemen: On Saturday last our town was visited by the largest fire we ever had. Nearly all the business portion was destroyed [illegible] ... Yours truly, WOODS & WRIGHT.

Lock Haven, Penn., Dec. 8, 1862.

[illegible] ... HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES ... [illegible] ... HERRING & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

NEW CURRENCY.
MAGIC POCKET BOOKS.
[illegible] J. R. DILLON, [illegible] New York.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will [illegible] KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24, 1862.

The demand for accommodations continues enormous, and hence the pressure for currency is unabated. Several leading houses have taken it of customers at ¼ discount and sold freely at par. Others bought at par and sold at ¼ premium. These figures express the range of the market. Relatively, therefore, New York exchange is very abundant.

The general market for gold is 31@31¼; but under orders from cotton dealers some of the brokers paid New York rates, viz: 33. The figure, however, was only realized on orders, and ought not to be considered the market quotation.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 25@25 per cent premium.

The price for silver was 18@20@21. The upper figure was paid only by a few of the brokers.

Milwaukee.—The Sentinel of this morning says:

The money market was quiet and unchanged yesterday. We quote money easy, and good business paper readily negotiated on favorable terms. Exchange on New York steady, the banks buying at ¼ and selling at ¾ per cent. premium.

Railroad Earnings.—The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the week ending December 22, 1862, and for the corresponding week in 1861:

	1861.	1862.	Increase.
Freight	$24,908.30	$26,297.21	$2,183.91
Passengers	5,823.31	6,661.89	838.58
Mails, &c.	1,000.00	1,250.00	250.00
Totals	$31,086.61	$34,209.10	$3,272.49

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Dec. 24, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks drooping.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81, coup....103¾ | Treasury 7 3-10....101¾

Money Market—Steady at 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Dull at 143@144½ for merchants' and 145@145½ for bankers' bills.

Gold—Lower—opening steady at 32@32½ and closing dull at 32.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24, 1862.

The receipts during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Brl'y, bu.
G & C U R R	716	4352	....	4079	851	892
R I R R	220	2100	1250	....	350	....
Ill C R R	200	2500	2000	600	....	....
C B & Q R R	384	2100	7500	2000	....	....
N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	360	1050	7350	....	....	....
Total	1880	13033	20100	6679	1201	892

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Drs'd Hogs, No.	Beef C'tle.
G & C U R R	1320	....	....	2100	554	140
R I R R	....	128493	....	3026	640	200
Ill C R R	....	3500	1800	2350	166	....
C B & Q R R	....	141678	1586	5670	428	....
N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	2910	75	....	....	....	6
Total	4230	379746	3386	14146	1789	340

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 15,935—of which only 1,789 were dressed. The market for Dressed Hogs, on account of the unusual mildness of the weather, was very flat, and we have to note a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs—sales ranging from $3.60@4.35. For the common run of Hogs, however the sales were mostly at $3.90 and $4.10, dividing on 200 lbs. Good lots brought $4.00 and $4.20, and extra shipping, $4.30@4.35.

The Provision market was quiet but firm. New Mess Pork is in active request, and we note a sale of 1,000 brls city packed at $12.75. This is an advance on previous sales; but the offerings are light, and holders are asking $13.00. Prime Mess Pork has advanced 25c—with sales of 2,000 brls at $11.25. Both these sales were made to New York parties; but there is also an active inquiry for Baltimore. There is nothing doing in English Meats—buyers and sellers being ½@¾c apart. The only kind offering to any extent is Cumberland Middles—which are held at 5¾c—with buyers at 5½c. Bulk Meats are firm. Hams are in active request at 3¾c loose, and Shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c. We report about 20,000 lbs country meats at 5¼c for Sides, loose, and 3¼c for Shoulders loose. A lot of 2,000 pcs city Bulk Shoulders was sold at $3.90 packed; but holders generally ask 4c. Green Hams are steady and firm at 4¾c, and Green Shoulders at 3¼c. Lard is quiet but steady, with sales of 600 pkgs at 9¾c for steam, and 8¾c for kettle.

Flour was more active and a shade easier—about 2,500 brls being sold at $4.25@4.80 for Spring Extras. Nothing doing in Winter Extras.

There was nothing of any moment doing in the Live Hog market to-day, as, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather for cutting, and the heavy receipts of yesterday and to-day, the packers are deterred from operating unless permitted to make their own terms, a proposition which holders would not accede to. There are some 25,000 hogs in the pens this afternoon, which with the receipts of to-night—say 5,000 more will have the effect of making the holders look "blue" to-morrow. The transactions foot up some 2,500 changed hands at a range of $3.85@3.60, one lot of choice lard hogs sold at $3.78.

In Beef Cattle there is no movement of particular notice. The transactions are trifling at a range of $2.00@3.10.

Wheat was in active request and ½c higher—with sales of No 2 Red at 99c; Rejected Red, 90@90½c; No 1 Spring, 93½@96c: No 2 Spring, 82@84c; and Rejected Spring at 68@70c.

Corn advanced ½@¾c, but at this improvement, the market closed weak—with sales of Mixed at 37½@38c, and Rejected at 32@33½c—closing at 37½c for Mixed.

Oats were in fair demand and steady at 40½@41¾c. Rye was neglected. Barley active at 95@96c for fair quality by sample, and 88c for No 2 in store. Highwines were unchanged and neglected. Timothy Seed was firm at $1.75@1.85. Cooperage steady at $1.25 for Pork Barrels. Salt active and firm.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

An advance slip from the Price Current states that the receipts during the week, the season, and comparatively, in same previous seasons, were as follows:

By railway	39,089
By river	1,475
From Kentucky	1,800
Driven in	1,800
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	3,800
Total for the week	48,964
Previously reported	386,953
Total this season	435,917
Same time in 1861	382,700
" 1860	263,363
" 1859	373,678
" 1858	364,024
" 1857	261,353
" 1856	312,703
" 1855	385,885
" 1854	275,665
" 1853	279,875
" 1852	322,349
" 1851	282,392
" 1850	265,335

Montreal Produce Receipts.

The following are the receipts of produce at Montreal for three years to corresponding date. The increase in many of the articles is remarkable, especially in pork and butter:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ashes, brls	19,372	19,368	23,428
Flour, brls	586,497	945,872	1,104,334
Wheat, bu	3,640,957	7,298,864	8,014,523
Corn, bu	188,214	1,316,757	2,649,135
Pork, brls	9,014	14,386	41,467
Butter, kegs	41,560	66,453	75,608
Barley, bu	30,732	101,090	38,509
Peas, bu	778,074	1,251,105	462,709
Lard, brls	1,868	2,218	1,435
Oats, bu	37,791	77,438	26,212
Beef, brls	244	1,381	694

St. Louis Hog Market—For the Week ending Saturday Eve., Dec. 20, 1862.

The weather having turned cool on Sunday night every slaughter house began bright and early Monday morning. We suppose in no week since St. Louis became a hog market were so many killed as during that just closed. "Whittakers" put through all of 7,000 head, making for that house in four weeks almost 26,000 head. Others did their full share, according to capacity. There could not have been less than 20,000 hogs in the packers and sale pens to start in with on Monday morning. This accumulation was owing to the three closing days of last week being warm and unfit for killing, as well as heavy receipts, which continued all through the week just closed. Drovers and others still say the hogs are nearly all in, but the facts are rather against these statements. The future of this market will be regulated by receipts. If they keep up as full and steady as they have been since the beginning of the season, prices for best heavy weights will likely fall to 4c nett, but should the quantity fall off, we look for an improvement for good fat hogs over present rates. We observe that in the last few days receipts are growing light in weights, which indicates that the best of the hogs are in, and the season slacking off to a close. Prices during the week have ranged from 3¼ to 4 and 4½c nett. One fine lot of 300 head from St. Charles county in this State brought 4.30-100, the highest price we have heard of since our last weekly statement.

Our packers talk of arranging after this season to buy by gross weight for the convenience of the drovers and their own convenience in killing. If this were generally followed, a drover arriving with any quantity of hogs could get them weighed off, twenty-five to fifty at a draft on stock scales, have his money paid him and be on his way home the same evening, while the packer could turn them in altogether, need less pen room, and killing when and how many he pleased, doing away with a weigher and scale hands at his pork house.

Philadelphia Provision Market.

There has been rather more activity to record in the market since our last report. Dressed hogs are beginning to come in, and sell from the cars at $5.00@5.75 ₩ 100 lbs. Mess pork is more inquired after. Sales of old at $13.00; 1,000 brls new at $14.00@14.75, cash; and 3,000 brls do for government use on private terms. The government contract for 4,000 brls mess were taken in Baltimore at $14.50@12.75, and 1,000 brls prime mess at $15.24. City packed mess beef is selling for ship stores at $15.00@15.00, and country at $12.00 [illegible] for government supplies. Bacon—There is very little movement in the article, and prices are firmer. Sales of hams at 8½@9½c for plain, and 9@10½c for canvased; sides at 5¾@6¾c, and shoulders at 5@5¾c, as in quality, including several lots for New Orleans. Green meats are in fair demand, but the sales are limited, owing to the absence of supplies. Sales of 400 trcs hams, in salt and pickles, at 7½@8c—the latter rate for sugar cured; 108 boxes shoulders at 4¾c, and sides at 5c, cash. Lard—There is rather more demand, and not much stock here. Prices at the close were firm. Sales of 500 brls and trcs at 9¾@10c, cash and on time—now held at the latter figure, and 800 kegs at 10½@11c. Country lard sells at 9@9½c. Butter continues in fair request, and prices are steadily maintained. Sales of solid packed at 15@20c, and roll at 18@25c. Some pkgs Pennsylvania glades sold at 25c. Cheese sells at 10@12c, and eggs at 26c.

Pittsburgh Hog Market.

The receipts of live hogs are fair and the market is steady at about former rates. Packers are buying at from $3.75 to $4.12 ₩ cwt gross, according to weight and condition. Some few lots of extra hogs, however, changed hands at about 13@15c ₩ cwt above these figures.

Baltimore Provision Market.

We notice some little inquiry for bacon and mess pork to fill government contracts, but the shipping and local requirements continue very moderate. Prices generally are without change, viz: mess pork, $15.00; prime, $11.00; and rump, $10.50 per brl. Beef—Baltimore No. 1, $13.00, and mess, $14.00@15.50 per brl. Bacon shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 6¾c; plain hams 9@9½c, and sugar cured [illegible] fancy do, 10@10c per lb. Lard—western, in brls and tierces, 10c; and butchers, 9¾c per lb.

Salt in Philadelphia.

There have been no further arrivals of Liverpool, and no change to record in prices. A cargo of 3,000 boxes of Bonaire, one of Turk's Island, and 1,500 sacks Liverpool ground, sold on private terms.

Salt in New York.

An invoice of 2,000 sack Liverpool ground sold at $1.22½. An improved business is reported at about $2.15 for Ashton, $1.85 for Liverpool and 39c for Turk's Island.

Salt in Baltimore.

Market dull, but without quotable change. From store, ground alum is selling at $1.40@1.45; fine at $2.15@2.20 per sack, and Turk's Island at 49c per bushel.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

The demand for clover seed has fallen off, and prices are not maintained. Sales of 3,000 bu. at $6.25@6.50 ₩ 64 lbs., closing at $6.25@6.35. Timothy ranges from $1.75 to $2.25. Flax seed is taken as fast as it arrives. Sales of 2,500 sacks at $3.00.

Seeds at Baltimore.

The supply of grass seeds is very light, and prices are tending upwards. New clover seed we quote at $6.50@6.62½c; flax seed at $2.80@3.00, and Timothy at $2.25@2.50 ₩ bushel.

Milwaukee Hog Market.

The Sentinel of this morning says:

Dressed hogs were fully 10c higher and active. The sales were chiefly at $4.25@4.30 for medium to good averages and $4.35 for heavy hogs. There were but few live hogs on the market. We heard of only a few sales at $3.60@3.75 for medium to heavy averages. Receipts amounted to 1,793 head, of which all but 96 were dressed.

Boston Dry Goods Market.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, 20th.]

The holders of staple Cotton goods are especially very firm, though the demand is very limited, since it is not probable the manufacture will be resumed to any considerable extent before Spring. If there is a strong probability of an increase in the supply of the raw material, manufacturers will naturally restrict their present operations to the smallest possible limits, as such an augmentation and consequent decline in price would inevitably entail a considerable loss upon fabrics made up at the existing rates. The old stocks manufactured from cheap Cotton are now out of the market, and their substitutes cannot be replaced even at retail prices. Hence, whatever the future may have in store, domestic Cottons must rule high for a long time to come.

The market for Woolen goods is also quiet, especially for heavy fabrics, and the stocks of other descriptions are as yet quite limited. The various Woolen mills now starting up will soon, however, increase the supply, but the Spring demand is likely to be unusually active, and prices must continue to rule high through the coming season. Foreign dress good, including Silks and De Laines, are dull and in excess of demand.

Army Contracts Awarded.

Capt. Symonds, of Louisville, awarded the following contracts for army supplies, Friday last:

FIRST DELIVERY.

Flour.—J. A. Thompson, Edinburg, Ind., 300 brls, $5.50. Wellisch, Luking & Co., Louisville, 1,775 brls, $5.65. F. A. Blackburn, Covington, Ky., 700 brls, $5.64¾. J. G. Wright, Madison, Ind., 1,000 brls, $5.65, and 1,000 brls, $5.63¾.

Hard Bread.—H. B. Ring, Chicago, 400,000 lbs, $4.90. F. A. Blackburn, Covington, Ky., 50,000 lbs, $4.90. P. F. Bryce, Cincinnati, 100,000 lbs, $4.90. G. W. Golden, Cincinnati, 125,000 lbs, 4.90.

Rice.—C. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 50,000 lbs, $6.79.

Hominy.—Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 50,000 lbs, 2¼c.

Grits.—Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 50,000 lbs, 2¾c.

Roasted Coffee.—John A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 160,000 lbs, $36.70.

Sugar.—John A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 200,000 lbs, 11¾c. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 100,000 lbs, $11.40.

Candles.—N. Shaffer & Co., St. Louis, 25,000 lbs, 19.24.

Soap.—N. Shaffer & Co., St. Louis, 80,000 lbs, $6.78.

Molasses.—Brown, Stout & Butler, Cincinnati, 3,700 gals., 55c. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 1,500 gals., 55c. J. A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 2,500 gals., 60c.

SECOND DELIVERY.

J. A. Thompson, Edinburg, Indiana, 800 brls, $5.60. Wellisch, Luking & Co., Louisville, 1,775 brls, $5.67.

Hard Bread.—H. B. Ring, Chicago, 400,000 lbs, 4.90c. F. A. Blackburn, Covington, Kentucky, 50,000 lbs, 4.90c. P. F. Bryce, Cincinnati, 125,000 lbs, 4.90c. G. W. Golden & Co., Cincinnati, 125,000 lbs, 4.90c.

Rice.—C. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 50,000 lbs, 8.70c.

Hominy.—Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Indiana, 50,000 lbs, 2¾c.

Grits.—Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Indiana, 50,000 lbs, 2¾c.

Roasted Coffee.—J. A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 160,000 lbs, 36.70c.

Sugar.—J. A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 200,000 lbs, 11¾c. Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 100,000 lbs, 11.45c.

Candles.—N. Shaffer & Co., St. Louis, 25,000 lbs, 19.24c.

Soap.—N. Shaffer & Co., St. Louis, 25,000 lbs, 6.78c.

Molasses.—Brown, Stout & Butler, Cincinnati, 3,700 gals., 55c. J. A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 2,500 gals., 60c.

Commercial Circulars per the Scotia.

London, Dec. 5th, 1862.

Breadstuffs—We have had very quiet markets since this day week, and though the improvement in prices then noted has been fully sustained, the amount of business has considerably fallen off, and there was scarcely anything doing to-day. We attribute this chiefly to the recent transactions having been of a speculative character, and buyers pause before following up their purchases; but there have been also a few parcels of red winter wheat taken for exportation, which tended to keep up a steady feeling in the trade, but our granaries are so well stocked that we cannot look for much improvement until the quantity of wheat offering is somewhat reduced. Business in floating cargoes is very stagnant. There are now twenty-seven cargoes of wheat and fifteen cargoes of maize off the ports on call, chiefly from the Black Sea, and buyers hold off. The flour trade is very quiet, and only choice brands meet with any attention.

Provisions—Butter is in very slow demand, and to make sales of any magnitude, less money must be taken. Cheese in liberal supply, and the quality of the last to hand good, but the inquiry is so so small that our quotations must be considered nominal. Bacon—At the large sales by public auction, fair prices were obtained, but the demand in the ports off is quite of a retail character. Hams and shoulders—As last noted. Lard—Much neglected.

Tallow—In better demand, and fully 6d dearer. For delivery January to March 45s 6d.

Groves & Todd.

Glasgow, Dec. 6, 1862.

Breadstuffs—Further considerable arrivals this week, and holders being anxious to effect sales ex ship, have submitted to another decline of about 6d per boll on wheat, at which our market closes heavy. The sales have not been large, business being much interfered with by the large auction sales of damaged wheat and flour. Good qualities of flour are scarce, and wanted. Indian corn in retail demand at quotations.

Provisions—Nothing of moment doing in beef and pork. Bacon difficult to sell unless at lower prices. The market is about cleared of cheese, and first arrivals will meet a ready sale. Good qualities of butter bring full rates. Lard has been forced off at a further decline of 2s to 3s per cwt, our outside quotation being only obtainable for choice quality in retail.

Tallow—Demand small at about 45s.

John Athya & Co.

Liverpool, Dec. 6, 1862.

Breadstuffs.—The fresh supply of wheat this week is again greatly in excess of the demand, and as buyers are shy, it has been necessary to make some concessions to sell ex quay.

Our market to-day was thinly attended, and the business done in wheat was small, at a decline of 2d. per central since this day week. Flour was in very limited request, but prices were unchanged. Indian corn was 6d. per quarter lower on the week, with only a moderate sale.

Provisions.—The business in beef and pork continues very limited, and prices are without material change. Bacon—The stock of old is getting much reduced, and new meets a pretty ready sale at more steady prices. (See quotations.) Hams are unsaleable, but shoulders are in good request. The demand for cheese is equal to the supply, and prices are steady. Butter is less active, and prices are rather lower. Lard is in good demand at our quotations, which are the same as those of last week. The week's sales amount to about 400 tons.

Tallow—Continues inactive; prices are without change. Bigland, Athya & Co.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24, 1862.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Barreled Pork is still active and the market is firm. Lard is less active, but unchanged. Cut Meats quiet. Sales were, 1,000 brls new city packed Mess Pork at $12.75; 2,000 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.25; 10,000 lbs country Bulk Sides at 5¼c loose; 10,000 lbs country Bulk Shoulders, badly cut, at 3¼c loose; 2,000 pcs city Bulk Shoulders at $3.90 packed; 2,200 pcs Green Shoulders at 3¼c; 5,000 pcs Green Hams at 4¾c; 175 pkgs prime city kettle, in lots, at 8¾c; 400 trcs city steam, in two lots, at 8¾c; 30 trcs country kettle at $8.20.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,789. Weather very mild, and market 10@15c lower. Sales:

Hogs	Av'g	Price
8 Hogs, av'g	360 lbs at	$4.35
26	350	4.30
25	320	4.30
5	340	4.30
12	367	4.30
20	310	4.30
10	255	4.20
9	250	4.20
9	270	4.15

Hogs	Price	Dividing on
36 Hogs at	$4.00 and 4.30	200 lbs.
24	4.05 and 4.20	200 lbs.
18	4.00 and 4.20	200 lbs.
35	4.00 and 4.20	200 lbs.
46	3.90 and 4.20	200 lbs.
37	4.00 and 4.20	200 lbs.
21	3.90 and 4.15	200 lbs.
71	3.95 and 4.10	200 lbs.
46	3.90 and 4.12½	200 lbs.
84	3.95 and 4.12½	200 lbs.
174	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
18	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
21	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
75	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
65	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
20	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
25	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
17	3.90 and 4.10	200 lbs.
70	3.80 and 4.10	200 lbs.
225	3.50, 3.90 and 4.10, div. on 150 and	200 lbs.
25	3.50, 3.90 and 4.10, div. on 150 and	200 lbs.
10	3.50, 3.90 and 4.10, div. on 150 and	200 lbs.
18	3.60, 3.90 and 4.10, div. on 150 and	200 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 1,880 brls. Market more active and a shade easier. Sales: 200 brls "Smith Mills" spring extra at $4.60; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" at $4.25; 1,000 brls "White Eagle" and 100 brls "Kane Co" on p. t.; 100 brls "Volcano" winter super at $4.20; 50 brls spring superfine at $2.75; 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" at $4.80; 100 brls "Pfenning's" at $4.60.

WHEAT—Received, 13,033 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were: 4,700 bu No 2 Red in store at 99c; 1,000 bu rejected Red at 90c; 1,000 do at 90½c; 4,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 96c; 400 bu do (in Munger & Armour's) at 93½c; 1,900 bu No 2 Spring in store at 82c; 1,000 bu do at 83½c; 6,500 bu do at 82½c; 1,800 bu do at 83c; 1,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) and 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at 83½c; 1,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 84c; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 68c; 400 do at 69c; 800 bu do at 69½c; 400 bu do at 70c.

CORN—Received, 20,100 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c per bushel, but closed weak at the improvement. Sales:—20,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 38c; 25,000 bu do at 37½c; 30,000 bu do at 37¾c; 1,000 bu Rejected at 32c; 1,000 bu do at 32½c; 6,000 bu do at 33½c; 1,000 bu do at 33¾c.

OATS—Received, 6,679 bu. Market firmer. Sales:—5,000 bu No 1 in store at 40½c; 4,500 bu do at 41½c; 2,500 bu do at 43c del; 4,000 bu do at 52c including burlaps; 136 sks at 43½c, and 39c for burlaps.

RYE—Received, 1,201 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—52 bgs on track at 65c.

BARLEY—Received, 892 bu. Market firm. Sales:—400 bu No 2 in store at 88c; 2,000 bu fair by sample at 96c on track; 400 bu do at 95c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—2,000 lbs at $2.12½—sacks returned; 1,500 lbs do at $2.00—sacks returned.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 26c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Scarce and firm. Sales: 138 sacks clean at $1.85; 20 bags at $1.75; 17 sacks inferior at $1.50.

CLOVER SEED—In good demand at $5.25@5.35.

SALT—300 brls Onondaga at $2.00; 150 sacks Liverpool G. A. at $1.20 del.

COOPERAGE—Quiet. Sales: 300 Prison Pork Barrels at $1.25 del.

IRON—The market is very firm at the following quotations, and common brands are scarce:

Flat Bar, Sable	[illegible]
Flat Bar, Charcoal	[illegible]
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Sable	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	9 @10
Plow Steel	9 @9¼
Round and Square, Sable	4¾@7¾
Round and Square, Charcoal	6 @6
Cast Steel	22@25
Spring Steel	8½@9

NAILS—The market continue firm with a fair business. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 12½c per keg is allowed. We quote:

10 to 60d, ₩ keg	$5.00
8d, ₩ keg	5.25
6d, ₩ keg	5.50
5d. and 4d, ₩ keg	5.75
3d, ₩ keg	6.25
3d, fine blued, ₩ keg	7.25
Cut Spikes, ₩ keg	5.25
Clinch	7.50

SUGARS—Quiet. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11½@13
Cuba—Fair to choice	10 @11
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14 @14¼
White coffee, A	13 @13¼
Coffee, B	12¾@13
Extra coffee, C	12¾@12¾

HIDES—Dull at the following quotations:

Dry Flint Hides	16½@17
Dry Salted Hides	12 @13
Green Cured Hides	7½@ 8
Green Country	7 @ 7¼

TALLOW—Prime is firm at 9c.

EGGS—15@16c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens ₩ dozen $1.00@1.25; Turkeys ₩ lb 5@6c; Prairie Chickens ₩ dozen $3.00@3.25.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24.

BEEF CATTLE—Market dull. Sales were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
41	1418	$3.10	5	1100	2.00
17	980	2.50	8	1000	2.00
23	1254	2.50			

HOGS—There was very little doing to-day. The packers not being inclined to pay the ruling prices, preferred holding back for a decline. There is no essential change in the market. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
37	336	$3.78	297	270	3.40
216	216	3.62½	219	256	3.35
48	227	3.60	94	249	3.35
91	240	3.60	51	229	3.30
188	220	3.60	185	208	3.17½
156	222	3.50	93	222	3.25
137	209	3.50	107	206	3.00
97	265	3.50	47	201	2.85

SHEEP—Market quiet with sales of 180, averaging 101 lbs, at $4.37½.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton—Rather more doing and a shade firmer. Sales 600 bales at 66@66½ for middling uplands.

Flour—Opened dull and closed little more steady with fair demand. Sales at $5.60@5.80 for super state; $6.00@6.10 for extra state; $6.15@6.25 for choice do; $5.70@5.85 for super. western; $6.05@6.35 for common to medium extra western; $6.60@6.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $6.85@8.25 for trade brands.

Whisky—Dull and unchanged. Sales 250 brls at 38½@39c.

Grain—Wheat very quiet and holders disposed to insist upon an advance, which materially checks transactions. Sales 30,000 bu at $1.20@1.28 for Chicago spring; $1.25@1.32 for Milwaukee club; $1.32@1.37 for amber Iowa; $1.39@1.41 for winter red western; $1.42@1.43 for amber Michigan; 1.45 for amber state and $1.37 for common winter red Illinois. Corn market 1@2c better and more active. Sales 147,000 bu at 77@78½c for shipping mixed western; 65@73c for damaged and heated, and 80@82c for white and yellow western. Oats is very moderate request at 68@71c for common to prime.

Groceries—Coffee dull. Sales of 50 bags San Domingo at 27c. Sugar market less active. Sales 173 hhds New Orleans at 10@11c. Molasses continues quiet and steady. Sales New Orleans at 35c.

Provisions—Pork market quiet and prices without decided change; sales 812 brls at $14.12½@14.25 for mess; $11.62½@12.50 for old and new prime; $13.00@16.00 for prime mess. Beef market quiet; sales 100 brls at $7.00@10.00 for country mess; $5.00@6.00 for country prime; 12.00@13.00 for repacked mess; $13.50@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams in moderate request at $12.50@15.50. Cut meats quiet and steady at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, and 7@8c for hams; 3,000 pcs pickled shoulders at at 5c for the former and 8c for the latter. Dressed hogs less active, but prices are without material change, with sales at 5@5¾c for western. Bacon sides steady; sales 1,900 boxes at 7¼@7½c for western Cumberland cut; 7½@7¾c for do long ribbed; 9½@9¾c for city short clear; 8¾c for bellies, and 8¼c for long cut hams. Included in the sales at 400 boxes western short clear for February delivery at 8¼c. Lard steady and unchanged. Sales 2,000 brls at 9½@10c. Included in the sales are 200 brls. choice western deliverable within thirty days at 10c. Butter 16@20c for Ohio; 20@26c for state. Cheese steady at 10½@13c.

Miscellaneous.

E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also to

Repair and Make Over

OLD MATTRASSES,

And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line, in the best manner, at shortest notice, at his

Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.

BEDDING

Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,

Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom-Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed Ever Used.

ALSO—MY

Steam Cured Feathers,

Superior to All Others,

Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street 70

P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS

Now opening for FALL TRADE.

The Usual Variety of New Styles.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERM,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Window Shades, Fixtures &c.,

FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON,

Old Stand, 70 Lake St.

GENERAL NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1863,

THE UNITED STATES AND

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANYS,

in this city, will only receive and pay out for change SILVER, COPPER OR POSTAGE CURRENCY.

H. D. COLVIN, for U. S. Ex. Co.
JAS. C. FARGO, for Am. Ex. Co.
de24-y373-1w

PIANOS! PIANOS!—The following celebrated New York makers, at prices to suit all;

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

not excelled in beauty and purity of tone.

A. H. GALE & CO.,

DUNHAM,

HAINES BROTHERS,

AT 115 LAKE STREET.

N. GOOLD.
de24-y384-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING — Six single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by applying at 190, corner of State and Madison st. de24-y443-3t

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had by a gentleman and lady, on West side, within ten minutes walk of the Court House, and one block from street cars. No other boarders. Address, with real name, "A. S. C.," Box 3828. de24-y443-3t

BOARDING.—Two bedrooms with board for gentlemen, at 65 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A young man who can talk the English, German and Scandinavian languages, and fully acquainted with the dry goods business, but at present out of employment. Wishes a place as store keeper or what else may happen. Billet marked "N. S.," Tribune office. de24-y461-2t

WANTED—A head waiter who thoroughly understands his business. Call immediately at the Washington Coffee House, 93 and 95 State street. de23-y461-2t

WANTED—A situation by a young man as clerk or porter. Can write a good hand and is not afraid of work. Address "CHARLES," 97 South Clinton street, care of Penny Post. de23-y453-1w

WANTED—To buy a Liquor License. Address Post Office Box 3374, Chicago. de24-y479-3t

WANTED—A situation in any kind of business, such as Wholesale Grocery, Commission House, Traveling Agent, Bill Clerk, or any thing of that kind of business. Am not afraid to work. Would like a permanent situation at a fair salary. Am a good penman and quick at figures. Good city references given. Please address "B. S," Tribune office, or Post Office Box 3133. de24-y479-3t

WANTED—To rent three or four rooms, suitable for man and wife to keep house in. South Division preferred. Address Post Office Box 3748. de24-y485-3t

WANTED.—A young married man wants a situation as Bank Clerk or Assistant Book-Keeper. Can give good reference from Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago. Address "G," Tribune office. de23-y423-3t

WANTED—By a young man who speaks English, German and French fluently, a situation in some good business. Writes a good hand and can keep accounts, and is willing to work. Good references given. Address "Ch. R.," P. O. Box 1863. de23-y413-3t

WANTED.—Board can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated in a very desirable location on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address "V.," Post Office Box 3480. de23-y419-3t

WANTED.

MONETARY!!

Three Thousand Dollars wanted for one year, with privilege of two. Real property, worth twice the amount, offered as security. Address P. O. Box 160, Effingham, Ill. de23-y411-3t

WANTED—500 Agents.

MALE OR FEMALE,

To sell the handsomest and most splendid Prize Package put up in this country, called

The Language of Flowers.

Prize Package contains a nice lot of paper and envelopes, a splendid Album Card, illustrating the Language of Flowers, lithographed in the richest oil colors and true to nature; also, a Gift Prize. Sent, mailed to any part of the country, post-paid on receipt of price. Send stamp and get circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. de24-y484-1m

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods unsold may be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office. de23-y458-1w

WANTED—An Eastern lady of seven years successful experience in teaching the Piano Forte, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of music scholars. Her arrangements have been of a high order. Has unsolicited recommendations from her masters, and can give the best of references. Will wait on pupils either at their residences, or 189 West Washington street, where she can be consulted. Address Miss E. R. KEITH, Post Office Box 4213, Chicago. de23-y[illegible]-1w

WANTED—An experienced Salesman, now handling the books and cash of a first class business house in this city, is desirous of making a change between New Year and spring, for satisfactory reasons. Those needing the services of such an assistant at books or otherwise, will please address, stating position to be filled, probable salary, &c., "G. W. L.," Post Office Box 3353. de23-y345-2w

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 61 Ottawa, Ill. de18-y288-1m

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package is great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. de15-y131-1m

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made at 10 per cent. de15-y191-1m

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., Thirty or forty good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant work, prompt pay and good wages will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 Lake street, or CHAS. K. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2868.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., Post Office Drawer 2622, Chicago, Ill. no7-x35-3m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 121 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 356.

WANTED—Stock of merchandise.—The advertiser wishes to purchase a stock of Merchandise, consisting of either Dry Goods, Groceries or Hardware, (or all combined,) for which he will pay one-quarter to one-third in cash, and the balance in desirable lots in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin. All communications confidential. Address Post Office Box 5, Chicago, Illinois. de1-x865-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1698. MRS. H. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED Agents. 5,000

Magic Currency Holders,

JUST RECEIVED

Every man, woman and child will need one to carry the new Postage Currency in. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 10 cents, retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers,

Read This!

The best offer you ever had to make Money.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

NOW READY,

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR;

OR, THE

ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE!

Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, consisting of 96 pages, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents, post paid. Send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Post Office Box 4422. de16-y150-1m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

100,000,

To Country Merchants and Others Wishing to Enter into Trade.

I am prepared to offer rare inducements, as I am receiving daily, on consignment from Eastern markets, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Hardware and other goods, and have on hand a large and well selected stock, which I will exchange for one-third to one-half cash, and balance in good real estate, free from incumbrance, or Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Address J. A. DANIELS, P. O. Box 125, or call at 34 South Water street.

150,000 WHITE OR BURR OAK TIES wanted. For particulars apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Room 3, Masonic Temple.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Building, 60x20 feet, known as D. Riley's Saloon, 171 North Water st. Price $300. Ground lease $100 per annum. Inquire at 201 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Two Horses. Cheap. One suitable for saddle, buggy or light wagon—the other for dray or wagon. Apply at 159 So. Water street. de24-y453-3t

FOR SALE—All the Tools and Fixtures of a Packing House, consisting of one four bbl. Furnace Kettle, one large Cooler, Chopping Blocks, Benches, Racks, Knives, Cleavers, Lard Press, &c., &c., will be sold cheap for cash, with or without lease of premises. Address "C. A.," Box 3728, Chicago Post Office. de24-y471-3t

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and Harness, suitable for business purposes. Address "H.," Post Office Box 4639. de23-y448-3t

FOR SALE—Two beautiful 36 foot Residence Lots. If applied for immediately they can be bought at a grand bargain for cash. Room 21, 121 Clark street. de23-y447-3t

FOR SALE—One hundred dozen finished Calf, and a quantity of Harness Leather of superior tannage, at 161 North Kinzie street. JOHN CLOUGH & CO. de22-y418-1m

FOR SALE—Pew 98 in Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1433, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Vessel. Schr. C. C. Griswold is offered for sale, now laid up in Cleveland. Inquire of S. Pratt, 4 Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, or A. Chesebrough, Toledo. de19-y397-1w

FOR SALE—The property known as No. 96 and 102 North Clark street, (between Illinois and Indiana streets,) being Lots 3 and 4, Block 19, Wolcott's Addition—48 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley—renting now for $250 per annum. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 21 South Clark street. de9-y277-1w

FOR SALE—Choice Dairy Butter; also choice Honey and Leaf Lard, in packages to suit families or boarding houses, or the retail trade; also fresh Eggs and Poultry, by D. GOODRICH, 11 Lasalle street. Call and see.

FOR SALE—A farm in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey, containing 96 acres. There is on the premises a commodious dwelling house, large barn and stables, two thousand peach trees, in full bearing, and one thousand peach trees, young and thrifty; doubtless it will yield a heavy crop this season. The farm is well watered, by a living stream running through its whole length. About 25 acres of woodland, the rest is tillable.

Price $5,000.

Two-thirds in cash or Government certificates at par, the residue on premises, secured by mortgage, or will trade for city or country property in or near this place. Address H. MERRILL or FRISBIE BROS. Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In the city of Toronto, C. W., the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Borst, Halliday & Co., as a distillery, and known as

THE COMMERCIAL STEAM MILLS.

It is well situated, having a frontage on the dock and close to the grain market. The building [illegible] originally put up as a flour mill, now easily re-adapted to the same business again.

There are on the premises a powerful steam engine and three run of Burr stones, together with other machinery. For further particulars apply to J. W. WHITNEY, Estate Agent, Toronto, C. W.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers his Lumber and Shingle establishment for sale, consisting of a Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, all in good order, a Lumber Yard, Wood Yard and Office, a good Dwelling House, two Tenement Houses with barns, sheds, teams, wagons, tools, &c., &c. With a good run of custom, (the Mill will be running the coming winter.) Price $6,000, [illegible] and feet of good Pine Logs with the above. JAMES SAWYER. Fond du Lac, Wis. Dec. 20, 1862.

Amusements.

D. E. SHAW'S FRIENDS GIVE him a BENEFIT on Thursday Evening, Dec. 25th, [illegible] Miss FRANK'S BENEFIT on Friday Evening, [illegible] Refreshments furnished [illegible] connected with Hall. [illegible] o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]

Merry Christmas.

A GLORIOUS BILL.

THREE PIECES—COMEDY, FARCE, BURLESQUE.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

First night of the new Comedy entitled

SHE WOULD AND HE WOULDN'T.

GRAND DANCE .... Miss Julia [illegible]

To be followed by the Farce of

DUCK HUNTING.

To conclude with the popular Burlesque of

INVISIBLE PRINCE;

Or, The Island of Tranquil Delights.

Abounding with New Local Hits and Political [illegible]

☞ Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. CARDEN.

The celebrated Historical Drama of The Jew or Council of Constance, will shortly be produced.

MABIE'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, at the

WINTER GARDEN,

On Washington street, (op. the Court House.)

BEN STONE .... Equestrian Director.
GEO. S. COLE .... Treasurer.

Extraordinary Additional Attraction FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Engagement, for one week, of the GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,

DAN RICE,

Who will make his first appearance on Monday Evening, Dec. 22d, and at each representation his [illegible] BLIND TRICK HORSE, EXCELSIOR, JR., and those COMIC MULES.

☞ Thursday, Dec. 25th, (Christmas) THREE PERFORMANCES.

☞ Doors open in morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2 o'clock, night at 7 o'clock.

Box office will be open from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. during the week.

Melville, Austin, Stone, Mad. Bailey and other Stars, will appear at each performance [illegible] star acts in the circle.

FIRST CONCERT.

SEVENTH SEASON.

THE

Chicago Musical Union

Will perform the

ORATORIO OF THE

CREATION

AT BRYAN HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 6th, 1863.

BRYAN HALL.

GOTTSCHALK.

CARD.—The Manager of Mr. Gottschalk [illegible] takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the public, and to his friends, for the [illegible] and unprecedented patronage which his concerts have received in Chicago. He has the honor to announce that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give

HIS LAST GRAND CONCERT,

On THURSDAY EVENING,

December 25th.

THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA

Miss Carlotta Patti.

The principal star of the Italian Opera, from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. [illegible] Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Behrens. [illegible] 50 cents. Seats may be secured at H. M. Higgins' music store, 117 Randolph street, commencing on Monday morning, Dec. 22d, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY "SVEA," AT BRYAN HALL, Friday Evening, Dec. 26th. Music by VASS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band. Supper by Mrs. JOHNSON. Tickets $1.00. To be had of any of the members and in the evening at the door.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND. Office 38 Randolph street, corner of [illegible] This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Parades, Concerts, Balls, &c. Being in constant connection with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, have unusual facilities for obtaining all the latest Music and Dances. Post Office Box 2068. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAPPELL, [illegible] de11-y91-1m

GREAT WESTERN BAND. OFFICE, Kingsbury Block, Room No. 8. [illegible] Having lately received from Paris, London and New York a splendid selection of new and fashionable dancing music, and being composed of the best musicians, are prepared to furnish Music for all occasions where good music is required. [illegible] H. DeClercque, Conductor, Prof. Wedgwood, [illegible] Fitzgerald, Callers.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury Block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and Thursday. Class for young LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS, every Saturday at 2 P. M. [illegible] For cards of invitation please apply at the Hall, or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. de5-x948-1m

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are informed [illegible] highly accomplished LADY TEACHER [illegible] in all classes. Post Office Address [illegible] de4-x723-3m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. [illegible] Parents only allowed as visitors. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE ST.

SECOND SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

ONE OF THE FINEST

Furniture Houses in Chicago

AT AUCTION.

For the purpose of closing the Chicago branch of business.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 30th, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M., at the Store of Aaron Snow, 31 Lake street, the balance of his entire stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room and Library Furniture, [illegible] Chamber Sets, in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, and oak, with and without marble tops, [illegible] black walnut Extension Tables, [illegible] Chairs, Tables and Book Cases, Wardrobes, [illegible] Cane Seat Chairs, Etageres, Work and Willow Work Baskets, &c., &c. [illegible] of one of the best assorted stocks to be found in the city. Parties purchasing at this sale can have their goods stored in a clean, safe place for three or four weeks free of charge. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CLOAKS, MERES, DRY GOODS, PRINTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Gloves and Gauntlets, Yankee Notions, Furs, Sleigh Robes, Wool Blankets, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Dec. 26th, at 9 1/2 o'clock, at our rooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, we will sell a large stock of the above goods. ☞ Without reserve, for Cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE of Household Furniture, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9 1/2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORNE & GIBBONS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 and 124 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block) Chicago. Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, [illegible] DANIEL H. HORNE. JOSEPH G. GIBBONS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. [illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade [illegible] at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9 1/2 A. M. [illegible] during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from the country attended to. W. W. KIMBALL. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. Instruments repaired. [illegible] I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER. [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday evening, going from the Tremont House [illegible] a Cluster Diamond Pin. The finder will be [illegible] by applying at this office.

LOST.—A Scotch Terrier, with cropped ears, was lost from [illegible] on Saturday last, Dec. 20th, 1862. [illegible] will be properly rewarded.

Found.

FOUND—Last Wednesday [illegible] Randolph street, a Lady's Muff [illegible]

FOUND—In the Street [illegible] on Wednesday of last week [illegible] The owner can obtain [illegible] paying advertising charges.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $10.00
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Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

THE NEWS.

From Missouri we have rumors that negro insurrections are threatened. The dispatches say they can be traced to no source. We can trace them. They are part of the machinery for shaking the President from his steadfastness on the forthcoming Proclamation.

Our news from Washington gives the outline of Secretary Chase's new financial measure and the latest from the McDowell and Fitz John Porter trials.

The news from Kentucky wears a serious look. The rebels are really making an extended raid into southeastern Kentucky, and have already seriously interfered with Rosecrans' communications. When is he going to fight? Paducah is threatened, and from St. Louis comes a rumor that Columbus is taken. We scarcely credit the last, but there is certainly enough in the situation to awaken anxiety.

We devote a liberal share of space on our inside to later mail accounts of the testimony taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War relative to the battle of Fredericksburg.

The foreign news by the Europa is unimportant. Admiral Milne's Bermuda squadron has been strengthened. The Atlantic Cable enterprise is looking well.

Our San Francisco dispatches give an interesting budget of Pacific news. The intelligence from China and Japan is varied and interesting. By the wreck of the American ship Weymouth, is reported the loss of one of the most valuable cargoes ever put on shipboard.

Nothing of interest from Burnside's army, save the reiteration of the denial that they are going into winter quarters. We trust that our men may be made comfortable at all events, whether their quarters be called winter or otherwise.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

We beg the attention of the people of the Northwest to the wants of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, as set forth in its appeal a few days ago. We do so because we know that great events are impending in Gen. Grant's Department, and that the Commission desires to be prepared to act at once for the relief of the sick and wounded, who may any day fall upon their hands. It is wise in the members of that body not to defer the collecting of their hospital stores until the call for them comes; and we hope that the generous Western men and women, to whom their appeal is addressed, will respond without delay. They may be assured that not an article entrusted to the Commission will be diverted from its intended use—that everything, even the smallest shred of linen, will be forwarded for the relief of those for whom the Commission labors. The members of the Commission, each to his own personal loss, has given a year's time to the sick and suffering of our Western army; and the people of this city have again and again, as emergencies have been presented, come to their assistance with money for the immediate purchase of what could not wait for the country to send. The country has also done well, and the efforts of all have been of inestimable value—so inestimable that they must not give up until the last gun is fired. Now is the time for another effort. Sir, it may be your friend whose wounds your contribution will staunch. He may be your boy, Madam, whose anguish your effort at home will relieve. Do not refuse them. All the sick and suffering are the brothers, sons, of all who remain at home. For them we entreat you!

LETTING THE LIGHT IN.

Turn over a bit of board in your garden that has for a time protected a share of the earth from light and sunshine, and lo what a scurrying and scamper of creeping things takes place. Earwigs go wriggling wildly about for shelter. Saw bugs rush off for cover, coleoptera of all patterns go multitudinously floundering about in insect protest against light and air. And if they give voice, these minute congregations would plaintively cry out against the cruelty of letting the sun in upon them. Government is just now turning up some of the coverts of the tribes of creeping things of the meanest order, that have been fattening upon its disasters and [illegible]. The work has been going on in New York for some time very quietly. Every day it turned out that in the single matter of bills for subsistence and lodging of recruits alone, frauds have been perpetrated amounting to over half a million, and our dispatches elsewhere show even still larger frauds in the recruiting business. Turn them all up. Let the people see them. Carry the investigations throughout the country, not forgetting Chicago. Let in the light. Meanwhile there is a great deal of loose spouting in [illegible] of Congress over arbitrary arrests, [illegible] committees, and the rights of [illegible] and the no-rights of government. [illegible] on the work and let it be thoroughly done, that honest men may be encouraged, protected, and knavery punished.

A VACANT SECRETARYSHIP.

[illegible] protest against the appointment of [illegible] Secretary Usher to the Secretaryship of the Interior vacated by Secretary Smith. Only on one ground can it be deemed appropriate, and that is to secure [illegible] in the Cabinet by a reconstruction. It is quite time that its members [illegible] stand as an unit. The reconstruction which would make Usher a fitting [illegible] part, would make Fitz John [illegible] Buell Secretary of War, and give [illegible] to others of like rank (and) odor. [illegible] such a reconstruction called for? [illegible] loyal men believe that the list of the [illegible] national advisors of the President [illegible] to be amended in that way. Has not [illegible] enough been wrought already by these [illegible] If it is now proposed to secure a [illegible] of the do-nothing stick-in-the-[illegible] patriots, why, introduce this man [illegible] and enough others to fill the bill. [illegible] Once as an old line Whig he [illegible] against John G. Davis in the Terre [illegible] district some years ago, and ran [illegible] or rather collided with a vote of [illegible] people that put him out of sight. He [illegible] conservative reactionist, whose weight [illegible] thrown for the do-nothing [illegible] Why appoint him? Indiana makes [illegible] for the vacancy, and could not [illegible] shamelessness to do so if she had [illegible] man to offer than Usher. If a [illegible] Caleb B. Smith from [illegible] why should he or his friends [illegible] the reversion of his vacated post [illegible] is absurd. Is this a time for [illegible] What is wanted is a live [illegible] stand by the President, and to be [illegible] for the interests of the people, [illegible] purblind patriot with Democratic [illegible] There would be more weight [illegible] in John F. Potter's little finger [illegible] this man Usher's whole body, and [illegible] be one of a score of Northwest[illegible] entirely eligible. If Usher be appointed there will be an explosion. The [illegible] come for the Cabinet to all face [illegible] one way. We have told which [illegible] faces.